

Animal Science Dept

THE *Country* GUIDE

V77#5

In This Issue . . .

- Ontario Farm Management
- A. I. for Range Cattle
- Prairie Painter

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTH

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THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue



George Gear

- **WANT A RAISE?** Farmers can't ask the boss for one, because they are their own bosses. But George Gear, ag. rep. in Bruce County, Ont., tells local farmers that they can make an extra \$1,000 a year with the right kind of plan. The story of this management association is told by Don Baron on page 13.

- **WHERE IT COUNTS.** The Guide's field editors have been around in the east and west investigating modern methods of fertilizing. For up-to-date news and views on a vital subject, turn to "Fertilizer Where It Counts,"—page 14.

THE WILSONS of Meyronne, Sask., moved from a converted school-house to family-centered home designed for hospitality in a rural community. Their planning is described on page 74.

Features

- | | |
|--|----|
| The Bull or the Bottle?—by Cliff Faulknor | 11 |
| They Strike for Food—by John T. Schmidt | 12 |
| To Earn \$1,000 More—by Don Baron | 13 |
| Fertilizer Where It Counts | 14 |
| Do You Know Everything About Tillage?—by L. C. Paul | 15 |
| They're Farming Rhodesia's Skyline—by Lyn Harrington | 16 |

Short Features

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|----|
| Control Grazing for More Pasture | 19 | Farming in a Phone Booth | 37 |
| Rural Route Letter | 20 | Better Iris for Your Garden | 40 |
| Versatile Spray Pump | 25 | New Ways with Broilers | 42 |
| New Beef Breed for N.S. | 27 | Selecting Water Systems | 47 |
| Antibiotics for Shipping Fever | 28 | Farm-Made Straw Stacker | 47 |
| Farm-Made Gouda Cheese | 31 | Ways to Use Irrigation | 57 |
| Money Can Grow on Trees | 34 | Animals Right- or Left-Handed? | 59 |

News and Views

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------|----|
| Editorial Comment | 4 | What's Happening | 9 |
| Weather Forecast | 6 | Farm Organizations | 18 |
| Guideposts | 8 | | |

Farm Practice

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----------------|----|
| Livestock | 25 | Horticulture | 40 |
| Dairying | 31 | Poultry | 42 |
| Workshop | 32 | Farm Mechanics | 47 |
| Soils and Crops | 34 | What's New | 48 |

Fiction

- | | |
|--|----|
| The Bargain Ox—by John Patrick Gillese | 17 |
|--|----|

Home and Family

- | | | | |
|---|----|--------------------------|----|
| A Gift of Gratitude—by Glenora Pearce | 65 | | |
| Prairie Painter—by Nan Shipley | 67 | | |
| Arranged To Be Pretty—by Katherine Howard | 68 | | |
| Children Live Here | 74 | | |
| Your New Freezer | 66 | "We're All Learning" | 78 |
| Freezing Questions | 70 | It's New | 78 |
| The Countrywoman | 72 | The Country Boy and Girl | 79 |
| Shopping for the Farm Bathroom | 73 | Young People | 80 |
| Patterns | 76 | Singing Words | 82 |
| Mix Your Own | 77 | Concrete Man | 83 |

COVER: Even when he's doing the chores, Johnny has his slingshot handy—just in case. But why that hat? Clarence Tilenius, who painted this scene in Manitoba, says he doesn't know either. The picture made us feel good, and we hope it does the same for you.

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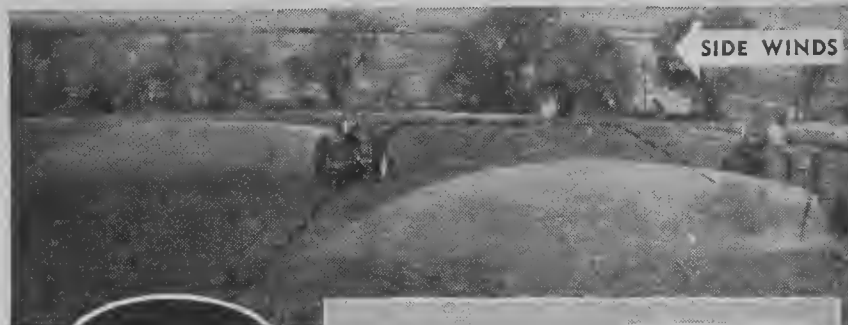
GLENORA PEARCE
RUTH GILL

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Editorials

Management as a Key Factor

A NEW type of program is springing up in Canadian agriculture. It is known by various names, and it is tending to take a different form in different provinces, and even within different areas of the same province. Essentially, though, the objectives of these new programs are the same—to help farmers improve their management skills, the organization of their farm businesses, and, ultimately their incomes.

No doubt exists that these kinds of programs are needed. Farm economic studies have repeatedly revealed particularly wide variation in net earnings as between farms of a similar size on the same type of soil, and operating under similar weather and price conditions. For example, a Manitoba study conducted by the Economics Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture in 1956 showed that the net returns on eighteen 3 and 4 quarter-section grain-livestock farms in the west-central area of the province varied from a low of minus \$680 to a high of \$7,159. Such variations can be directly attributed to the difference in the management skills of the farmers concerned. They underline the fact that management is frequently the dominant factor in determining the net returns from a farm business.

Readers may well ask what chance there is of a farm management research and extension program succeeding. Can farmers with below average management skills overcome their handicap with training and with assistance from extension and research personnel? For

the answer we need only turn to the current issue of the Agriculture Institute Review. In an article on "Farm Management and Extension in Ontario," Deputy Minister of Agriculture C. D. Graham relates the experience of a Dairy Herd Improvement Association as an example of the results which can be achieved.

He reports that since it was organized in 1949 the average net return to the members has risen by \$1,600. "This," he states, "was accomplished in spite of rising costs of goods and services the farmer buys, which would about equal the price increase for his products. The gains, then, came mainly from improved management. They increased their average production per cow by 516 lb. while decreasing the grain and concentrate feeding 396 lb. per cow. Man-time on chores dropped from 150 hours per cow to 87 hours, and the milk produced per \$100 invested rose from 10 to 15 cwt. The size of herd rose from 16 cows to 29." Programs that can produce these kinds of results can do much to improve the welfare of a great many farm people in all parts of Canada.

ONE of the really significant and encouraging developments in this trend to greater emphasis on management has been the organization among farmers of farm accounting clubs and farm management associations. Two of these associations are creating a great deal of interest in particular. The story of one of them, entitled "Farmers in Business Suits" was carried in the January issue, and an article on the other commences on page 13 of this issue.

The characteristic which sets them apart from other associations is that the farmer members are paying a fee to belong and to assure that they can receive the full-time assistance of a person who is trained to help them with their farm accounting and management problems. These associations are looked upon as experimental projects and their costs are therefore being underwritten to some extent. Nevertheless, their further progress will be watched with more than the usual amount of interest.

While these developments are in their very early stages, they are indicative of a number of things. More and more farm families are recognizing the need for careful planning of their businesses, if their needs and wants are to be met. They are realizing, too, that properly kept farm accounts are basic to such planning. Moreover, there is a keener appreciation of the fact that it is not enough to simply know *how* to grow crops, *how* to handle livestock and *how* to produce livestock products. Farming is becoming big business and it is also essential to know *which* crops should be grown, *which* method of handling livestock should be adopted and *what* livestock products should be produced in order to obtain the greatest long time net return.

Obviously, there are many farmers who have some tough decisions to make in redirecting their operations under the economic conditions which prevail. Most of them can hardly be expected to go it alone. If farmers are willing to be helped, it is essential that qualified advisers should be available. This points up the need for an increase in trained personnel to supervise and assist farm management projects, and more research to provide the kind of practical information on which decisions on individual farms can be based. We feel sure that where there is a will there is a way. Farmers and farm organizations might well give much more serious consideration to this phase of our farm problem than they have been prone to do up to the present. V

A Job Well Done

THERE are few men who have received such universal acclaim on resigning from public office as George H. McIvor. Since the announcement was made that he would step down from his post as Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, sincere and glowing tributes have been paid to him on all sides for a job well done. These words of praise and gratitude have come spontaneously from the farmers of Western Canada and their organizations, from the Minister of Trade and Commerce under whom he served, and from a host of grain trade officials in Canada and elsewhere.

Perhaps the most thoughtful and aptly phrased appreciation has been penned by Dr. T. W. Grindley, one-time member of the Canadian Wheat Board and now editor of Canadian Grain Commentary which is published by Toronto Elevators Limited. After briefly describing the development of grain marketing from the heart of the depression down to the present time, Dr. Grindley states: "This bit of grain marketing history is necessarily interjected to show how the breadth and depth of Mr. McIvor's supervision have developed over the course of 20 years. It does not do full justice to the immensity of the change; there is no real comparison between the Canadian Wheat Board's operations of 1938 and those of 1958. Even the wheat surplus has been magnified five or six times. From a voluntary wheat operation in 1938, the process now amounts to complete Government



George H. McIvor

direction of the western grain industry, from production to consumption, from seed to loaf. It is a system of intimate and far-reaching operative controls. In 1938, the essential problem was to place wheat in position and sell it. Through the years, scores of other tasks have been added, each one requiring fine treatment during the transition from one system to another.

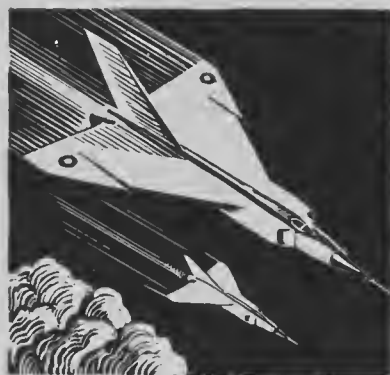
"Mr. McIvor has a fundamental belief in the present system of marketing. Throughout all the changes, the real feature of his supervision has been his amazing serenity. To this quality were added patience, quiet and unhur-

ried judgment, an ability to compromise, and an underlying sense of fair play. He has done his level best to be fair and kindly in handling the persistent troubles of a rapidly and drastically changing Canadian problem. The tough jobs usually worked their way up for his decision and there were long periods of real strain to be met and overcome. There are many who are convinced that the requirements of such positions are inhuman, which makes his departure in good health and spirits all the more remarkable—and very pleasant to record. Surely, there are very few with the mental and physical qualities to have accomplished this!"

We at The Country Guide thoroughly endorse these words of commendation and take pleasure in joining with the many others who have paid well earned tributes to Mr. McIvor. There is a wave of reluctance to see so able a man leave the senior position at the Board during such a critical period for Canadian grain producers. Notwithstanding, it would be a small man indeed who would not wish him well as he assumes new responsibilities in a section of the industry which he has served with such distinction for so many years.

Mr. McIvor is a man whose many talents will be sorely missed at the Canadian Wheat Board. His resignation places on the Government of Canada the heavy responsibility of choosing a successor who will have the confidence of farmers and farm organizations in the West. We can do no more than express the hope that the Government will choose wisely and well. V

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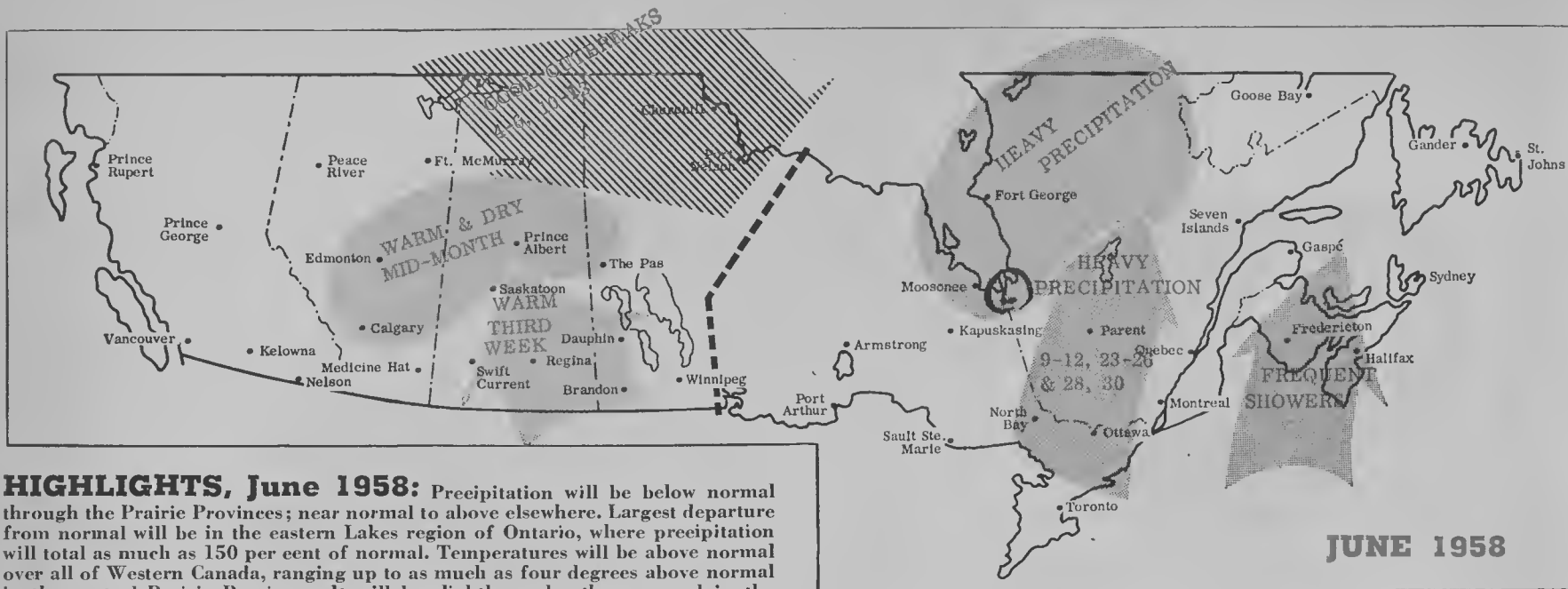


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Weather Forecast

Prepared by DR. IRVING P. KRICK and Associates

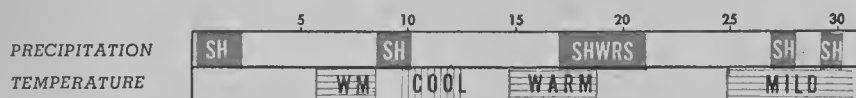


HIGHLIGHTS, June 1958: Precipitation will be below normal through the Prairie Provinces; near normal to above elsewhere. Largest departure from normal will be in the eastern Lakes region of Ontario, where precipitation will total as much as 150 per cent of normal. Temperatures will be above normal over all of Western Canada, ranging up to as much as four degrees above normal in the central Prairie Provinces. It will be slightly cooler than normal in the Lakes region of Ontario and in extreme northeastern Quebec. Most precipitation will come in the form of scattered showers.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

Alberta

- First week 1-7:** Start of week should provide some good moisture. Warm period at end of week with temperatures in the 70's.
- Second week 8-14:** Warm period at start of week will give way to showers early in the week, with weather unsettled through mid-week. Cool period will follow showers toward week end.
- Third week 15-21:** Temperatures will be on the warm side, occasionally in the 80's. The warm period will last through mid-week. Scattered shower activity from mid-week to the week end.
- Fourth week 22-28:** Showers at the start and end of this week, but they will be scattered in nature. Temperatures during latter half of the week will be in the high 80's.
- Fifth week 29-30:** Mild temperatures and scattered showers are expected to dominate this period at the end of June.



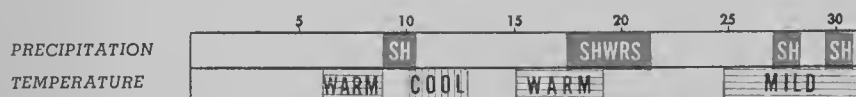
Ontario

- First week 1-7:** Temperatures at start in 80's, at mid-week will drop overnight to 40's. Last two days will have scattered showers, mostly near Lakes.
- Second week 8-14:** Mild weather at start of week, with temperatures in 70's. Showers at mid-week on two or three days. Cool outbreak toward week end will not be severe.
- Third week 15-21:** No extreme weather is indicated during this period, with precipitation only spotty light showers, and with temperatures ranging in the 70's south, the 60's north.
- Fourth week 22-28:** Temperatures during the first half of the week will climb into the 80's. Showers will dominate the mid-week period, with more showers indicated at the week end.
- Fifth week 29-30:** Showery conditions will dominate these last two days, with the temperatures generally near the 70 degree mark.



Saskatchewan

- First week 1-7:** Showers at start of week important in west, none in eastern part of province. Temperatures at week end into 70's most areas.
- Second week 8-14:** Temperatures at start of week frequently in 70's. Showers early in week will provide moisture over much of province. Cool period not extreme, with no below freezing temperatures.
- Third week 15-21:** Warm weather will dominate this week, with above normal readings into the 80's the first five days. Scattered showers over province following mid-week and lasting through week end.
- Fourth week 22-28:** Few showers at beginning of week will be scattered and spotty. Mild weather toward end will send temperatures to near 90. Showers at week end will be scattered.
- Fifth week 29-30:** Temperatures will be in high 80's, with scattered showers in this period at the close of June.



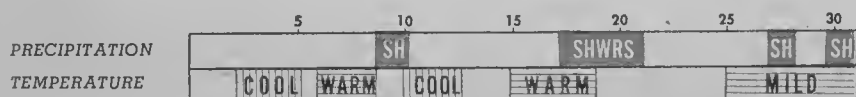
Quebec

- First week 1-7:** Week will open with temperatures in 80's, but cool temperatures will dominate mid-week. Precipitation will be scattered and light.
- Second week 8-14:** Mild temperatures as week opens, but mid-week rains, followed by a cool outbreak, will keep over-all temperatures below normal. Indicated cool period will not be severe.
- Third week 15-21:** No weather of importance is indicated this week. Precipitation will be largely isolated showers, and temperatures near normal—in the 70's in the south, the 60's in the north.
- Fourth week 22-28:** The first half of this week will find temperatures into the 80's over much of the province. Showers at mid-week could be the most important rains of the month of June.
- Fifth week 29-30:** Showery weather will dominate this period, while the temperatures will range in the 60's and low 70's.



Manitoba

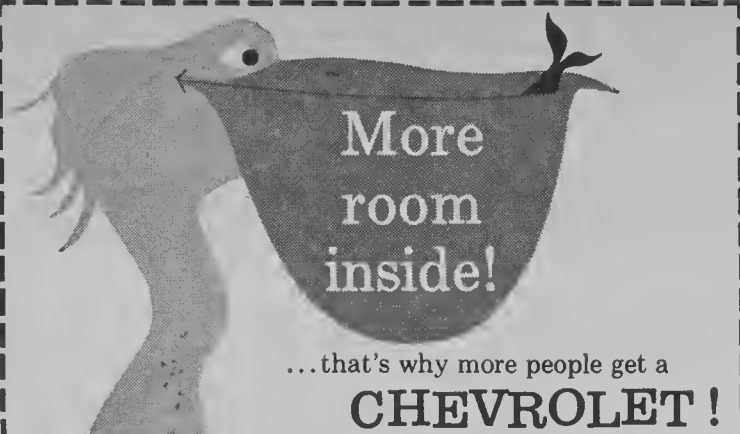
- First week 1-7:** Mostly fair, storm-free weather. Cool period following middle of week not extreme, and will close with temperatures near 70's.
- Second week 8-14:** The week will open on a warm note, with temperatures in 70's. Showers will dominate first half of week, with cool weather predominant during the latter half.
- Third week 15-21:** Most of week will be quite warm, with daytime temperatures frequently in 80's. Scattered showers through the latter half of the week, extending into the week end.
- Fourth week 22-28:** Scattered showers at start of week will give way to mostly fair weather through most of period. Scattered showers at week's end, accompanied by mild temperatures.
- Fifth week 29-30:** Warm temperatures and some scattered showers will be predominant through this period at end of month.



Maritime Provinces

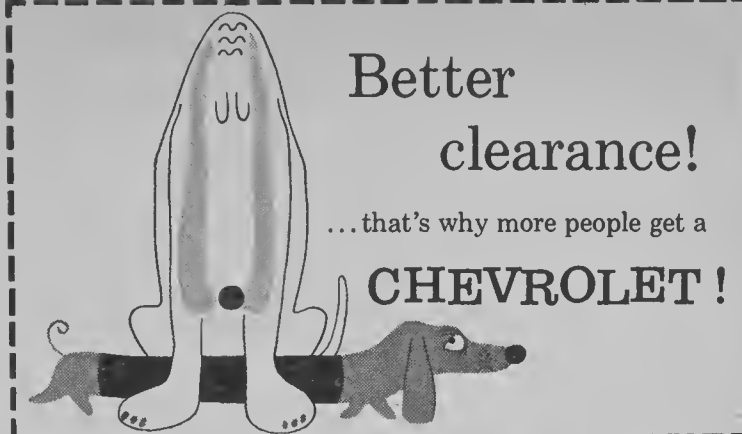
- First week 1-7:** Most of week will be mild, with daytime readings up near 70 during first five days. Scattered showers likely near end.
- Second week 8-14:** Mild temperatures at start of week will find daytime readings in 70's. Most of latter part of period will be showery, with cool temperatures at week end.
- Third week 15-21:** This period will open with cool temperatures. Showers at mid-week will be scattered and light, and followed by temperatures in the 70's at the week's end.
- Fourth week 22-28:** Showers will start this period, cooling temperatures to near normal. After a break in the showers at mid-week, more rain can be expected toward the week end.
- Fifth week 29-30:** The end of June will be relatively free of precipitation, with daytime temperatures expected in the 60's.





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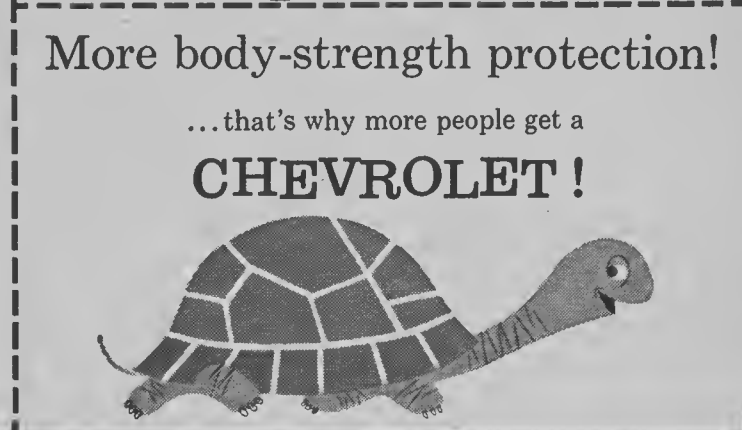
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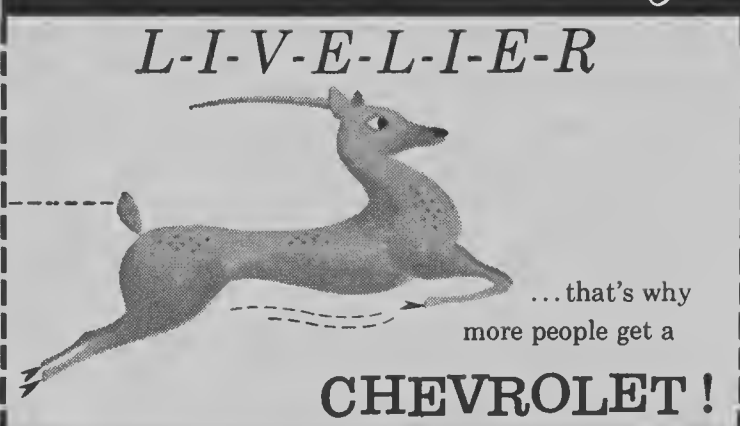


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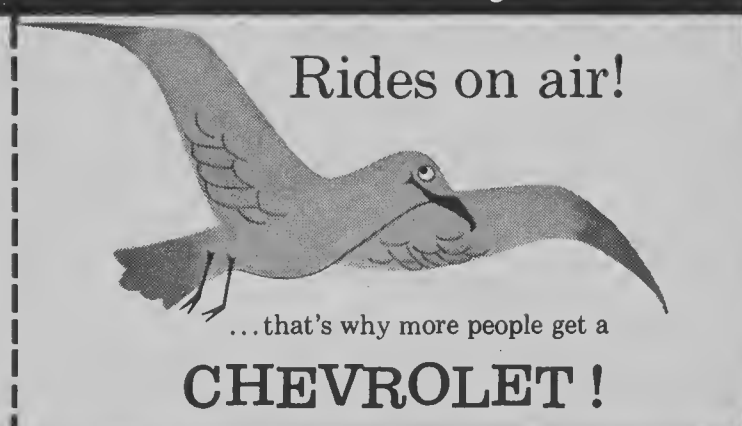
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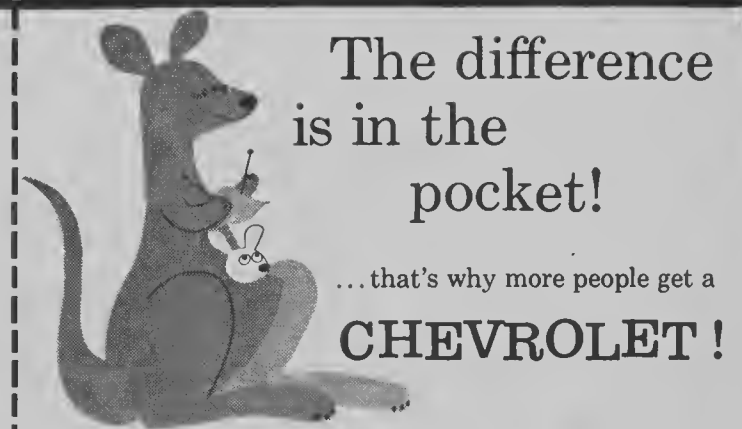
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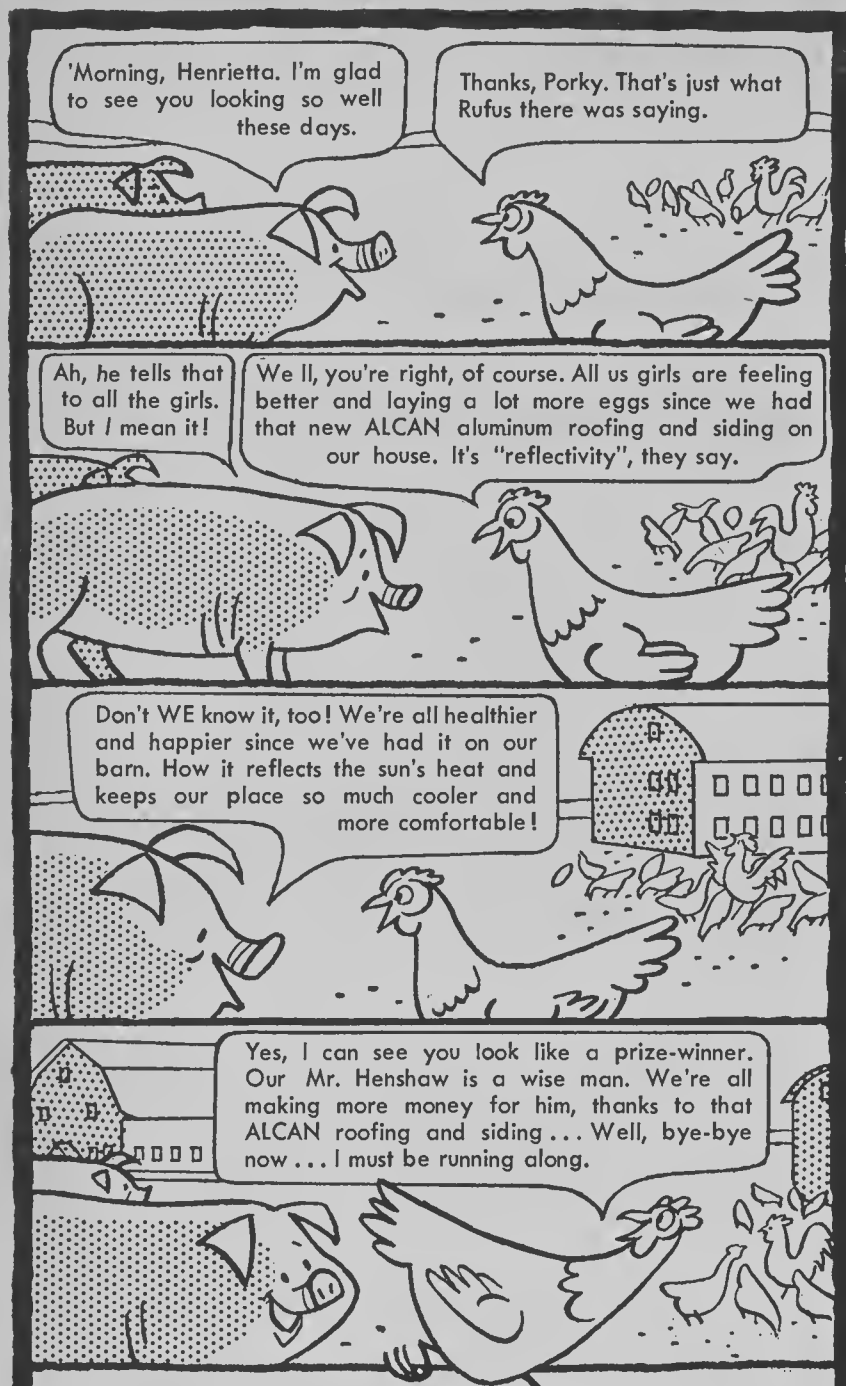


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GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

WHEAT EXPORTS gaining steadily over last year--up 17 million bushels by mid-April. Government goal of 300 million bushels exports appears within reach. Grain movement should step up in all three Prairie Provinces this month, and notably in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan.

FARM GRAIN STOCKS retreat 12 per cent from last year's record at March 31, reflecting mainly the smaller crop on Prairies. Wheat reduction largest--80 million bushels, but stocks still 170 million larger than 10-year average.

SLUMPING BARLEY SALES revived by upsurge in European buying to refill bins after longer than expected winter. Stronger and less competitive U.S. feed prices help.

BUTTER SUPPORT INCREASE will be welcomed by producers. Question is, will it result in over-supply? For past 7 months butter output greatly exceeded that of a year earlier. Consumer reaction to higher prices may mean more margarine sales.

LIVESTOCK-FEED RELATIONSHIP will favor livestock for next year or two, barring serious North American drought. Nothing in sight points to significantly increased feed prices. Livestock prices will feel buoyant effect of U.S. cattle cycle.

U.S. MARKETS at mid-April showed no signs of long awaited heavy run of fed cattle--a few observers questioning statistics. However, output still seems likely to increase but effect on Canadian markets may be small. Prices of lower grades in Canada have been relatively stronger than for top grades.

HOG SUPPORT PRICE of \$25, newly announced by Government, puts this enterprise in more favorable position, particularly in West where feed supplies are ample.

FLAXSEED PRICES likely to hold around \$3 level until early summer, when new crop prospects become important. Tight supply position which seemed probable early in year not likely to develop, nor will carryover be excessive.

DRY SKIM MILK output soaring, reflecting profitable combination of butter and skim milk prices. Quebec and Ontario mainly responsible for increase. Government surplus stocks available for overseas relief.

DURUM WHEAT SUPPLIES are pretty formidable. Probably around 60 million bushels--enough for 4 or 5 years heavy exports. Marketings next season will be under specified acreage quota, which will allow some farmers with heavy stocks to unload. Price prospects not encouraging.

EGG PRICE SUPPORT, mandatory at least at 42 cents, should make production profitable for big operators and take some of the squeeze off smaller farm flock.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

IFAP MEETING CALLS FOR CONSULTATIONS

A North American regional meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, held in Ottawa late in April, passed the following resolution on surplus disposal: "Recognizing that the current surplus position and resulting trading conditions on the world wheat market, particularly sales on concessional terms, are a matter for international consultation, the meeting recommends that United States and Canada should take the lead in promoting such consultations."

Other topics discussed by the more than 50 farm organization representatives from Canada, United States and Mexico present, included: Contract farming and vertical integration; and, the possible effects of the European Common Market on North American producers.

BEEFMEN APPROVE LEVY

Delegates to the Ontario Beef Producers' Association recent annual meeting in Toronto voted to launch a promotional and advertising campaign, providing approval of the scheme can be secured from the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board. Funds to conduct the promotional work will be raised by a producer levy of 10¢ each on cattle, and 5¢ each on calves which are sold.

STILBESTROL APPROVED FOR SHEEP

Word has been received that the Canada Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare have given clearance to the feeding of diethylstilbestrol to sheep. Under the new regulations farmers can now feed this growth stimulant to sheep weighing 70 pounds or over. The recommended rate is 2 mgs. daily per head. In experiments where this rate has been

used, gains have been increased by an average of 18 per cent, and savings in feed costs have averaged 11.5 per cent.

EGG MARKETING PLAN VOTE

It has been announced that a plebiscite will be held in Saskatchewan on a proposed producer egg marketing plan for the province. The plan was initiated by the Saskatchewan Poultry Association and submitted by the Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture. Briefs for and against the plan were heard by the Saskatchewan Marketing Board at public hearings in Saskatoon and Regina. In making the announcement, Premier T. C. Douglas emphasized that the plan is only a proposal. "Before the plan will be put into effect, 65 per cent of the egg producers who cast their votes in the plebiscite must be in favor," he said.

The Natural Products Marketing Act, under which the proposal was submitted, provides that producers who are eligible to vote be defined in the plan. In the plan submitted, a producer is defined as "any person who produces eggs and markets them through commercial channels." No date for the plebiscite vote has been set as yet.

U.S. WHEAT PROSPECTS

The Wall Street Journal reports that this year's wheat crop in the United States may reach 1.3 billion bushels, or the highest level of output since 1952. The report goes on to state: "The big crop would come at a time when Uncle Sam's No. 1 glut-cutting weapon is getting dull: U.S. wheat exports since last July are running 18 per cent behind last season's record pace, and traders say there's little hope of improvement. Former European importing nations have boosted home wheat output; some are becoming exporters themselves."

(Canada's wheat exports were running 13 per cent ahead of last year at the middle of April.)

PRICE SUPPORTS ANNOUNCED

Agriculture Minister Harkness has announced the price supports to be in effect during the ensuing year under the new Agricultural Stabilization Act for 6 of the 9 key commodities named in the Act, as well as for 3 other commodities. The following table sets forth the base price (the average price for the last 10 years), the working price support (or guaranteed price) in effect, and the work-

ing price support as a percentage of the base price.

The price of wool will be supported by means of a deficiency payment to the 60 cents per pound level. It will be calculated as the difference between the average price for the year f.o.b. Toronto for Western Range Choice half staple, and 60 cents per pound. A producer must see to it that a grade certificate covering his wool is available in order to qualify.

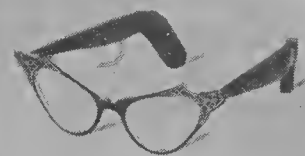
Key Commodities	Base Price	Working Price Support	Percentage Support
Cattle (Good Steers, Toronto)	\$ 21.80 cwt.	\$ 17.50	80
Hogs (Grade A, dressed carcass, Toronto)	29.70 cwt.	25.00	84
Butter (First Grade, Montreal)	.60 lb.	.64	107
Cheese (First Grade Cheddar, Ontario)	.31 lb.	.25	80
Eggs (A Grade Large, Montreal)	.52 doz.	.42	80
Lamb (Good)	24.45 cwt.	19.55	80
Other Commodities			
Wool (Western Range Choice, Toronto)	.54½ lb.	.60	110
Asparagus (No. 1)	---	.17 lb.	---
Tomatoes (Canada Choice canned tomatoes, British Columbia only)	---	5.70 case of 24/48-oz. tins	---

(Please turn to page 86)

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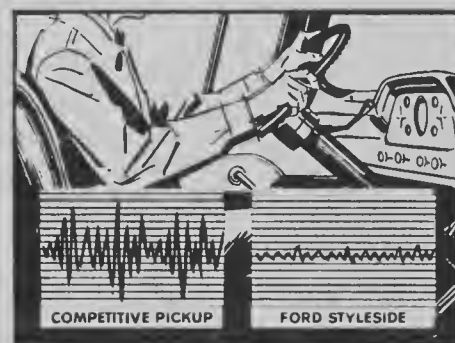
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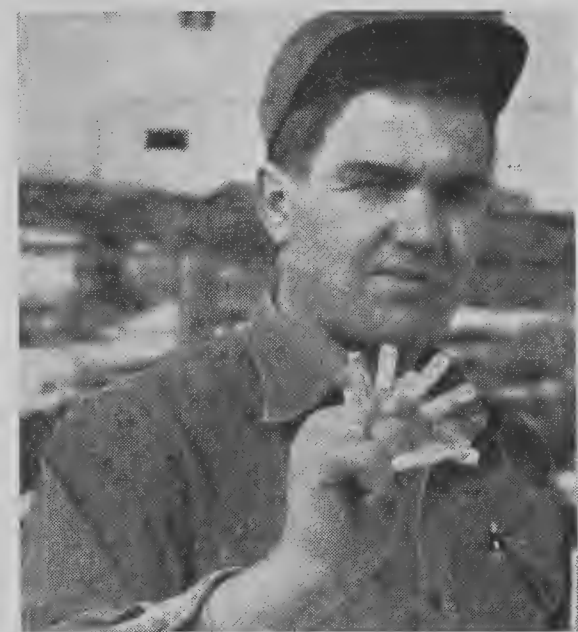
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What will you use for your beef cows —



Bob Laycock, manager of a Calgary A.I. unit, holding vials or "bottles" of bull semen in common use.

The Bull



Purebred men still favor natural service, but A.I. is gaining in popularity for beef herds in Canada now.

or the Bottle?

by CLIFF FAULKNER

While controversy ran rampant on the value of A.I. for commercial beef herds, a noted Saskatchewan rancher set out to test the practice for himself. This story tells how he went about it, and what he found out

THE Great Sandhills country of southwestern Saskatchewan is a lonely expanse of brush-covered range and isolated water holes. But last June, the guest log at John Minor's cattle ranch began to look like the registration book at Fish Lake Lodge when the "muskie" are biting. From far and near they came—the interested, the skeptical, and the curious — just to see for themselves how things were going. The event? The largest mass insemination of range beef cattle ever attempted on this continent, perhaps in the world.

Artificial insemination of dairy cows is already an established practice in most countries. In North America, the first large-scale organization began in May 1938, when a breeding association for inseminating cattle was started by Prof. E. J. Perry at Clinton, N.J. Since then, the business has grown from a few cows serviced annually to almost six million inseminated in 1956. Canada's figure for that year was more than 470,000 head. Over in Europe, the practice has been widely accepted. Denmark now has three-quarters of its cow population on A.I., and Great Britain, Sweden and Holland have reached the halfway point.

Although in Canada, as elsewhere, most of the cattle receiving A.I. service were dairy animals, about 23 per cent of the total represented the three main beef breeds, and some of the dairy cows listed were serviced with beef bull semen. For the most part, however, A.I. has been limited to farm beef animals. Organized purebred men look upon the whole thing as a plot to wreck their lucrative bull sales, and have regulations which allow A.I. to be used by their members only under certain conditions. And the commercial man, especially the one who runs his cattle out on the range, isn't too sure that it's either wise or profitable to handle cows any more than is absolutely necessary. But it's the range beef man who has been watching John Minor's great experiment with special interest.

JOHN didn't jump into A.I. with his eyes closed. Travelling around the country, he talked to leading ranchers, veterinarians, and experimental farm officials; he found both skeptics and supporters. In general, the technical men agreed that he could do as well, or better with A.I. as with natural breeding. Although the Sandhills country

is a hard place to locate cattle in, all the animals on the Minor ranch have to come to either one of two windmills for water. John's plan to put insemination corrals at each waterhole, where he could catch every cow at least once a day, meant that his men wouldn't have much locating to do. By using A.I. he could eliminate most of his bulls, and thereby carry enough additional cows to more than pay the costs of insemination. It looked like a good deal all round—at least on paper.

The next question—how would it work out in actual practice? When a group of ranchers at Grasmere (on the B.C.-Montana border) found their calf crops were being wiped out by vibrio-infected bulls, they had to make one of two choices—get rid of the bulls and do no breeding for a year, or try artificial insemination. They chose the latter, and results were fairly satisfactory. But A.I. costs

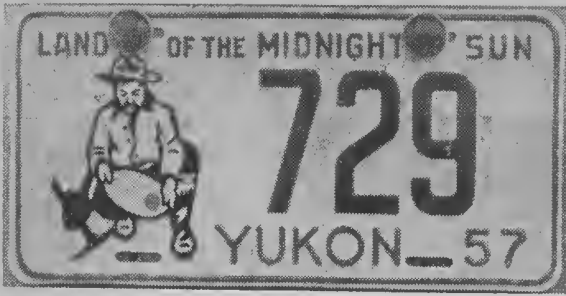
were high because of the region's isolation and the relatively small number of cattle. Minor learned that some beef herds in Colorado were being inseminated so he took a trip down there, only to find they kept all their cattle in small pens, which made servicing easy. Nowhere had anyone artificially bred a real range herd. That meant John would have to pioneer the whole business.

"By this time," he said wryly, "it looks as if I'd be a damn fool if I went ahead, and a coward if I didn't."

But events proved he was neither one nor the other. Next, John paid a visit to Dr. James Henderson of the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph. Here he watched semen being prepared, and went out with some A.I. technicians to see them at work. Dr. Henderson made arrangements for supplying the semen, and also (Please turn to page 50)

John Minor of Abbey, Sask., whose gamble in A.I. had happy ending.





It's expensive to transport food to the Northland. The Government, anticipating a steady growth in the region, has sent researchers there to find ways to produce food locally

THEY STRIKE FOR FOOD

by JOHN T. SCHMIDT

WITH a population of only 10,000 in the Yukon Territories, you can count on the fingers of one hand the full-time farmers who make a living there. Nevertheless, the Federal Government has confidence in the future of the north country, because it spends about \$200,000 a year in the operation of the Whitehorse Experimental Farm. The farm is located 100 miles west of the territorial capital, at mile 1019 on the Alaska highway. Recently, an additional \$80,000 has been appropriated to build another experimental laboratory and a home for the farm superintendent. "And," says superintendent W. H. Hough, "there is a chance that we may be able to develop some winter-hardy strain of grass or legume which may benefit farmers in the rest of Canada."

The farm has an introductory nursery where any kind of seed at all is planted and given a trial. These seeds have their origin in such countries as Russia, Norway, Alaska and Sweden, where the climates in their northern reaches approximate that of the Yukon.

The farm near Whitehorse is also one of five engaged in the Alcan cereal grain test. Along with Beaverlodge, Alta., Ft. Vermilion, Alta., and Fairbanks and Palmer, Alaska, it runs identical tests on wheat, oats and barley. As the farms spread northward, differences in the reaction of the grain varieties to daylight and latitude are noted and compared. "The Alcan tests are a good example of

international co-operation," said Mr. Hough. "But the long-term objective of the Whitehorse farm, established 13 years ago, is to push agricultural research ahead of the agricultural settlers," he said. "It is an investment in the future. Possibly we have a 50-year start," said the superintendent. He compares the agricultural potential and development of the Yukon to the point at which southern British Columbia was developed 40 years ago.

WHAT the future will bring to the Yukon nobody is prepared to predict. But if transportation opens up the country (there was not much of a road system of any kind up to 16 years ago), the population could conceivably increase tenfold in the next half century. The territory is a partially discovered storehouse of base metals. If excessive costs of food are to be avoided, the farm economy must be encouraged accordingly.

Unless they eat in restaurants, most Yukon children never taste fresh milk. A four-cow dairy supplies Whitehorse eating establishments, but grocery stores sell a "milk" made of reconstituted skim milk powder and unsalted butter at 40 cents a quart. Other dairy products, meat, vegetables and fresh fruit are available, but at relatively high prices, because of transportation costs from the "outside."

The 1956 census showed there were 20 farms in the Yukon, an increase of 400 per cent over 1951. But, Mr. Hough said, these farmers were mostly part-time producers. The largest farm enterprises are operated by a man who garbage feeds hogs and slaughters them for sale in Whitehorse, and the Bradley brothers, two agricultural college graduates who work the Pelly ranch.

A farmer running out of hay would have to pay \$80 to \$100 a ton to have it packed in from the Peace River Valley.

Hens, laying at a rate of 75 per cent, barely pay their own way when it costs as much as laying mash is worth to have it sent by freight from Vancouver. Therefore, the only profitable hens are those which a farmer can induce to lay when fed



Farm Superintendent Bill Hough found that Leghorns don't do too well in the northern climate.

home-grown grains plus some concentrates. Incidentally, Mr. Hough said they didn't have much luck with the Leghorns at the farm. They went into an early molt, and were walking around half-bald in midsummer. The Barred Plymouth Rocks, however, gave more satisfactory egg production.

IF the need arises for more food production, and farming is to be put onto a profitable basis, the first requisite is that home-grown grains are a "must." Concentrates can be brought in from the outside but the cost of packing in grain is prohibitive. The main research, therefore, is being done on problems of raising grain and forage crops where soil is of only average fertility, and where unseasonable frosts and low rainfall occur.

(Please turn to page 56)



Cleared trees make good poles; roots are bulldozed out of the shallow soil and cleaned to save the soil.



The beef herd runs out-of-doors all year but can seek shelter in this windproof shed. Man hauling manure spreader wears a mosquito net—definitely a necessity on muggy days in this unbroken northern country.

To Earn \$1,000 More—

That's the aim of each one of 150 Ontario farmers who have formed a management association

by **DON BARON**



Ag. Rep. G. Gear (center) signs up farmer members as technician L. Rosevear (left) looks on. Farmers give several reasons, such as help in planning or financing, or to find a new approach, or just plain curiosity.

THERE may have been a time when a pencil stub and a notebook, stuffed deep in the overalls breast pocket, were all the tools a farmer needed to keep his records. Nowadays, every farmer faces the need to sort through a maze of new developments in setting up a paying program. He needs to keep constantly revising and modernizing that program too. In fact, changes are occurring so fast that a full-time accountant and manager could probably be put to good use on most farms.

Not many farmers can afford that kind of assistance individually, of course, but up in Bruce County, Ont., where the cost-price squeeze has hit the old mixed farming economy a heavy blow, 150 farmers have formed their own management association in an effort to bring their farms back to a paying basis.

Specialization and mass production techniques have been slow to win favor in the area. These developments, when applied by farmers in other districts, have played a part in lowering costs and raising incomes. Now, Bruce County district farmers have listened to the challenge of their agricultural representative, and are preparing to do something about it.

"Use these techniques to reduce your labor, to boost your income, to provide more free time for holidays, and you can build a new life on the farm," suggested George Gear. He offered to devote all his time to helping them do it too, and that's the challenge they took up.

They paid \$25 each to form their own farm management association and agreed to maintain their membership (at \$25 per year) for 4 years. They got an equal grant from the Ontario Department of Agriculture. They have a full-time technician in their employ, helping them to keep their records, and to summarize them, and they have the agricultural representative helping them to plan their farm programs.

Gear calls it the positive approach to farm income. He says members of the association will each be setting a goal, and going after it.

"I have told farmers we can make them an extra \$1,000 a year, once we get their program organized and underway. I am confident we can do it too," he states.

So determined is he to make this new idea work, and so optimistic is he for its success, that he is making it the core of his entire extension program in the county.

Most members are young but serious farmers, and they give a variety of reasons for paying up.

They may need help with farm credit. They may have gained some experience at keeping accounts, and studying the principles of farm management through earlier programs conducted through Gear's office, and that taste has made them hungry for more. Most of them realize that if they are going to make use of new farming techniques to build a sound farm program, they are going to require some assistance.

A few older farmers have taken out membership too. One admitted that he joined, in a final attempt to find a new approach to farming, and preserve his farm in the family for another generation. "After the past few years," he conceded, "my boy isn't too sure he sees a future in farming. I'm not even sure of it myself."

Another, who didn't have a son to go back to his farm, was intrigued with the idea of a new kind of farm program. He seemed to be drawn into the association out of curiosity, and maybe a hunch that there was excitement afoot.

THERE is plenty of evidence that this new approach to farm management has not come a minute too soon.

The lush years that ended in 1951 saw farmers who were following the old mixed farming program common in the area, making good money. Their beef, dairy, swine and poultry enterprises looked secure. The district was prosperous.

Then, with the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, prices broke, and cost-price squeeze set in, and farmers were soon living on their bank balances.

"Most of them didn't have a good set of books then, and that was the tragedy," explains George Gear. "The bank balance doesn't tell the story of

bad times for 2 or 3 years. You can live on your capital and eat it up, and before you realize what has happened, you are in real trouble. Farmers didn't realize things were so bad."

Just prior to this, Gear had been dabbling with the idea of farm management as a means of strengthening his extension program. Like most areas in the country, of course, no one knew just how much income farmers were earning. Gear set up a pilot project to find out, and 13 farmers agreed to keep accurate accounts, and to co-operate in a management service. He called in experts from the Ontario Department of Agriculture to help members set up their books, and to help analyze them at year's end.

These records revealed an astounding story. Incomes on farms that were to all appearances prosperous, were extremely low. It was apparent that important changes were long overdue on district farms.

This management program at least provided a starting point in the search for a new program. It was carried on for 4 years and helped most co-operators to boost their incomes. Then, it was opened up to other farmers, and the number of members grew to 76 in 1956, and jumped to 150 in 1957.

During this period, Gear himself was deeply involved and he watched closely as members revised their old enterprises, or tried new ones.

Key to the program, and in fact, key to the entire farm management program across Ontario, is the short form farm business analysis chart—a chart which was drawn up by Dr. H. L. Patterson and J. B. Nelson, of the Farm Economics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. This form brings together all the information regarding what is bought, produced and sold on a farm, and compares it to known standards based on average records of comparable farms. Once this is done, it is relatively easy to pinpoint weaknesses in any farm operation.

Each member of the program in Bruce County kept his records from month to month, and finally entered them onto one of these business analysis charts. Weaknesses in any program could then be located, and plans laid to overcome them.

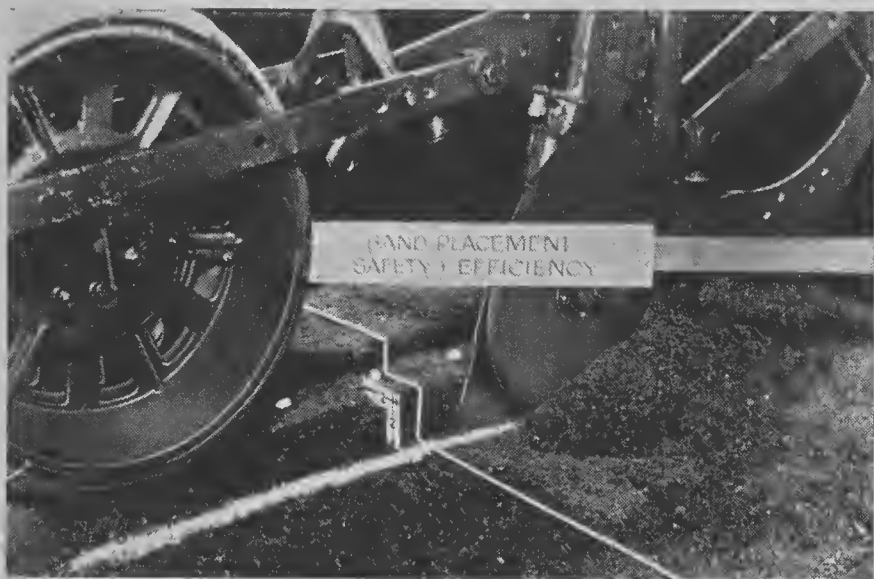
WITH these analysis charts gaining greater use, Gear saw a need to go one step further. He took the final steps toward setting up a management association which could provide a full-time management service for each of its members.

Farmers in the county assured him of their interest and willingness to (Please turn to page 58)

THE ASSOCIATION'S PLAN OF ACTION

- ✓ They have a management consultant, and hire a full-time technician.
- ✓ Each farmer member finds a new approach, and sets his own goal.
- ✓ They all keep accurate accounts and analysis charts for comparisons.
- ✓ They visit other places for ideas, and pool information and experiences.
- ✓ They seek the best advice, but make individual decisions.

Fertilizer Where It Counts



The single band, used for row crops, grasses and legumes, is safe and efficient because it prevents "fertilizer burn" while allowing the roots to get nutrients.

Eastern Canada Adopts Band Placement

FARMERS in the East are using heavier applications of higher-analysis fertilizers in their efforts to make every acre of land produce bigger yields. This trend is bringing in its wake another development called band placement. Soils scientists have demonstrated that the old method of broadcasting fertilizer on the fields has some shortcomings. Precise placement of fertilizer is just as important as the correct amount, they say, and the way to achieve the best results is through band placement.

This method of application can be used with most row crops and with grasses and legumes as well. In fact, it has been used for crops like potatoes for years. It is a simple and inexpensive job to convert ordinary seed drills or row crop planters so that they will place the fertilizer in bands.

According to M. H. Miller of the Department of Soils, Ontario Agricultural College, the theory of band placement goes something like this.

Since phosphate and potash will not move very far in the soil, they must be placed where the plants will make use of them during their first month of growth. He says that when a seed germinates, it sends out a tiny root which grows downward and supplies the embryo with water. The seed itself has sufficient food supply for this period. If the fertilizer band is directly below the seed, the first root will strike the band, and its growth will be retarded.

A few days after germination, the side roots develop. These grow out and down and are the main feeding roots of the plant. They will not change their direction of growth in order to reach a fertilizer band, and that is why the band must be placed where the first roots will come in contact with it. For most crops, except grasses and legumes, this is below and to the side of the plant. The roots of grass and legume seedlings go straight



Fertilizer band shown in circle — 2" below, 2" out from seed — has given this 9-day-old plant boost it needs.

down, so in their case, the bands of fertilizer should be directly under the rows of seeds.

MANY tests, most of which have been conducted in the United States, show that it pays to place the fertilizer correctly in bands. W. L. Nelson of the American Potash Institute, speaking at the annual meeting of the Ontario Crop Improvement Association, said that when large amounts of nutrients are needed, a combination of broadcast and row applications is essential.

For crops like corn, sugar beets or beans, the band of fertilizer should be placed about 2 inches to the side and 2 inches below the seed row.

The trend to more precise placement of fertilizer may spell the end of the soil split boot applicator for corn. Work in the United States has shown that the split boot, which places fertilizer in rows on each side of the seed, often leaves some of the fertilizer in contact with the seed

(Please turn to page 52)

West Improves On Traditional Methods

EVERY once in awhile popular musicians bring out a "new" tune which makes Grandma smile when she hears it because she can well remember dancing to that when she was a young girl. Maybe the name has been changed, and a couple of extra beats added here and there, but it's the old familiar song just the same. Western grain men feel that way when they hear about fertilizer placement, or banding, because they have led the world in large-scale fertilizer placement for the past 28 years. In fact, it wouldn't pay them to apply the stuff in any other way.

Banding consists of placing a narrow deposit, or "band" of fertilizer either beside, with, above, or below the seed, as opposed to "broadcasting" it over the whole surface of a field. Ever since prairie grain men started to treat their land (about 1930), they have placed their fertilizer right in the seedbed along with the seed, using a universal seeder attachment developed by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. Broadcasting it would have been too costly because of the size of their acreages, and the low per-acre return.

These same grain growers also pioneered the use of granulated fertilizer, which allowed the chemicals to run freely down the tube with the seed. One of the reasons they were able to combine the two without "burning" the seed is that prairie soils don't suffer the heavy loss of plant foods through leaching, which is common in more humid areas, and therefore fertilizer applications don't have to be as heavy. Added to this is the fact that most grain crops don't require the large quantities of plant nutrients that row crops need for growth. It would seldom be either necessary or practical to apply more than the 300-400 pounds per acre of

mixed fertilizer which many experts consider the danger point as far as seed injury is concerned.

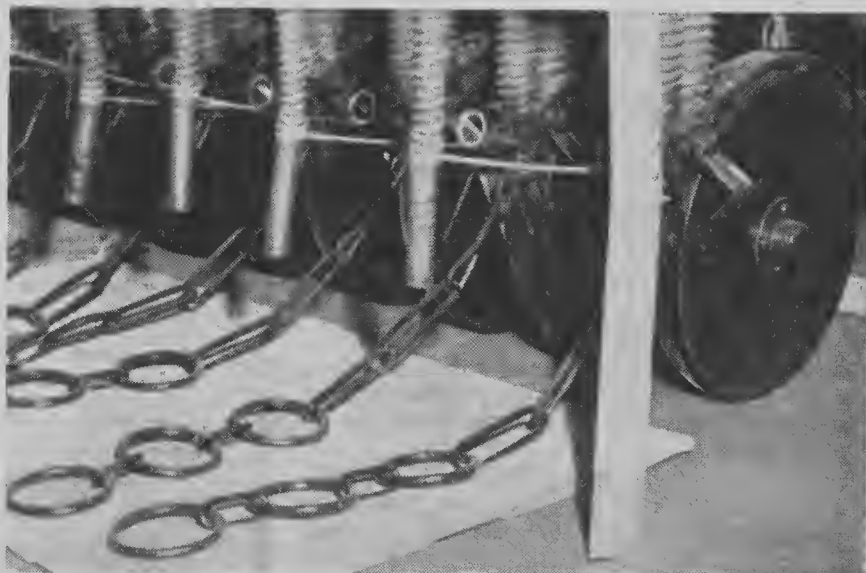
However, there can be no open and shut rules about the amount of fertilizer that will harm seed. The makeup of recommended mixtures will vary from one soil type to another, and some crops are better able to resist fertilizer damage than others. For instance, flax is a crop easily injured when the chemicals are placed in contact with the seed, and application rates of a fertilizer such as 11-48-0 shouldn't exceed 40 pounds per acre. Best results for this crop are obtained when the fertilizer is laid down either 1 inch above, or 1 inch below the seed.

The three main components of a balanced fertilizer (NPK) also differ widely in their ability to injure seed. Phosphorus is the least likely to cause trouble and is inclined to remain where it is placed in the soil. But nitrogen moves about readily, depending on the amount of moisture, and is much more apt to retard or prevent seed germination. Tests at Scott, Sask., have shown that up to 20 pounds of nitrogen (ammonium nitrate) can be applied in contact with cereal seeds, even in fairly dry soil, without causing much damage. The rate can be increased when it is mixed with another element, such as phosphorus, because the latter tends to cut down the nitrogen's toxic effects.

A direct potash application can harm seed more than contact with the other two, but potassium hasn't been a factor on prairie farms because it isn't considered necessary to use it in this region.

For any of the special cases (as with flax) where it is thought best to keep grain seed and chemicals apart, a new "all crop" drill attachment, recently

(Please turn to page 52)

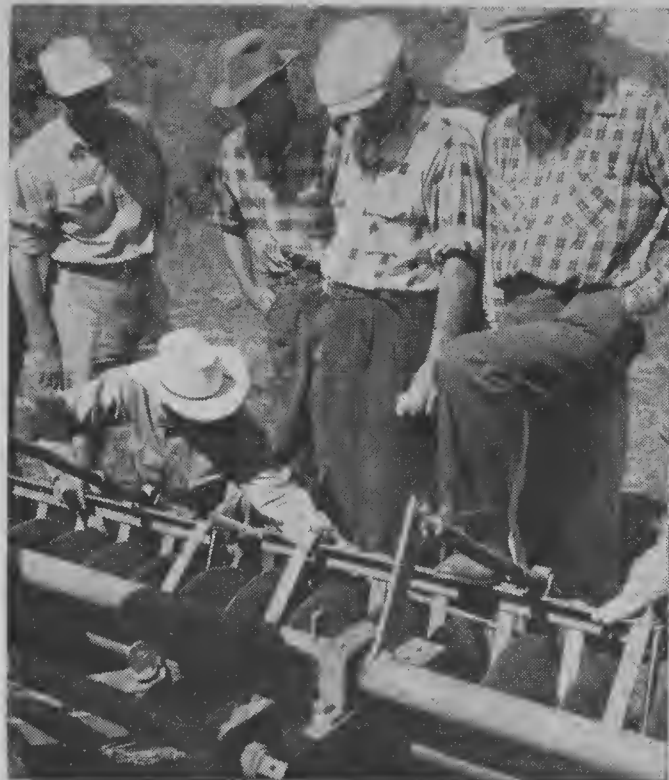


Twin boots on this new "all crop" drill, place fertilizer 3/8" away from grain seed. Design can be used with both single and double disk openers.

Do You Know Everything About Tillage?

These SFU members didn't think they did. They organized a new kind of match to test their skills. It not only proved to be good fun, but very practical

by L. C. PAUL



Prof. O. L. Symes illustrates a point for interested farmers during one of the tillage matches.

THE sign along the highway read "Tillage Match—½ mile south." As we drove along the road the sign brought back vivid memories of the type of plowing match which was popular throughout much of the Prairies up to about 1925. In those earlier days one would see wagons, buggies and democrats over along the edge of the field, or in the shade, if there was shade, with the teams tied to the wheel, the axle or, if they were lucky, to a tree. Out in the field would be clusters of men watching the strikeout of each contestant. There would be competitions for walking plows, gang plows, and sulky plows. To each plow would be hitched the owner's finest team of draft horses all shining and in their fanciest harness. The plowman, with tight rein, would be guiding every step of the horses. And the horses for their part would seem to know what was at stake. Their ears would be back, alert and waiting for the commands of voice or rein.

When we arrived at this modern-day tillage match, which happened to be held at Red Deer Hill near Prince Albert, Sask., in July of last year, we found the picture there in sharp contrast to what we had been thinking about. There wasn't a horse in sight. Around the edge of the field were cars and trucks. The only plow was a moldboard, and this, which was off to one side, was subsequently used only for a demonstration. Out in the field were tractors and diskers. In fact, this tillage match was restricted to diskers.

A unique feature of the mechanized tillage match which unfolded before our eyes was that, instead of the competitors entering as individuals, they entered as teams, each consisting of four to six farmers including a captain. Each team represented a local of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union within the Prince Albert sub-district. There were five communities represented—Colleston, Steep Creek, Lily Plains, Buckland, and Red Deer Hill—and some of the teams had traveled up to 30 miles to participate.

The Red Deer Hill Local, which was the host on this occasion, had assembled five sets of farmer-owned equipment consisting of a tractor and a disker. This eliminated the need of transporting equipment long distances, but it also presented some interesting situations.

The competitors had not previously seen the equipment, and they did not know which unit they would be using until they drew lots. This arrangement meant that each team was responsible for making all adjustments of the equipment at the time of the match, on machines they had never handled before. It was a real test of the ability of each group to adjust the equipment for the conditions of the particular field on which the match was held. By working in this way, it also revealed

that there was usually one man from each community who was better versed than his neighbors in the adjustments and operation. It was very likely that he would subsequently become the local consultant.

By having the teams come from different areas, the match served to show the members the variations in soil types and conditions, and the need for special adjustments. It also illustrated the difficulty in making hard and fast recommendations on tillage practices merely by district or by soil type. An adjustment that might be satisfactory under one set of conditions might not be acceptable on the same soil under different conditions.

AFTER each team had made its preliminary adjustments, such as hitching and for depth of tillage, the operator carefully made a strikeout. One of the competition regulations was "Stakes locating strikeout must be replaced after strike is finished." For safety reasons, only the operator was allowed to ride on the tractor or equipment. One or more rounds were allowed for the operator and his team to make the final adjustments.

The judges carefully checked the strikeout, quality of work, machinery adjustments and load. The judges on this occasion were Dr. C. D. Stewart and Prof. O. L. Symes of the Agricultural Engi-

neering Department, and Dr. D. A. Rennie from the Soils Department of the University of Saskatchewan. The scoring was done on the following basis:

Quality of Work	No. of Points
1. Strikeout	15
2. Trash cover	30
3. Weed cut	15
4. Evenness of work	10
5. Straightness of work	10
6. Uniformity of depth	5
7. Width of cut	5
8. Finish	5
9. In and outs	5
Machinery Adjustment and Load	
10. Slippage	5
11. Power requirements	20
12. Adjustment of machine	15
13. Hitching	20
14. Speed	10
Total	170

In judging trash cover, the trash was carefully checked against the original trash cover on the adjacent unworked strips. The tillage match contestants attempted to anchor the trash so that it would be partially (Please turn to page 54)



Scene at Red Deer Hill tillage match, when Prof. C. D. Stewart gave some good hints on tillage.



Edward Green, of Mutzarara Farm, is one of three farmers to raise certified seed potatoes in that area.

They're Farming Rhodesia's Skyline

by LYN HARRINGTON

Photography by
RICHARD HARRINGTON

There's as much as a thousand feet variation in height between different parts of Mutzarara farm

THE heat still rose in shimmering waves over the savannah land of Southern Rhodesia, when Edward and Alicia Green roused from their afternoon siesta. The intense heat overlay the country with torpor. Dry fallen leaves crackled underfoot, as the Greens started for the poultry-house.

"If this drought keeps on much longer, we won't have any pasture left," Edward worried.

"The wireless said there was a good shower over in the mountains this morning," said his wife. "Imagine living where it rains every month in the year, instead of getting it all at once, and then none for the rest of the year!"

Edward Green stopped in his tracks. "What do you say we take a look around the mountain farms? Might be able to get one over near Melsetter—go in for dairying, instead of poultry. It really is a more healthy climate."

The Greens' skyline farm, 5,000 feet up in the Vumba Mountains, bordering Portuguese East

Africa, didn't result immediately. It took a lot of discussion, a weighing of many factors, before the Greens decided to quit the day-old poultry business near Bulawayo. Mutzarara (waterfalls) Farm could scarcely be in greater contrast to the flat plains around Bulawayo if the Greens had settled in Switzerland.

The Green farm is remote, but not hard to locate—unless your pencil breaks while you're writing down the directions, as mine did. A large sign down at the highway lists all the farmers back on the hill road, a time-saving convenience. The road, already high, ran through immense wattle tree plantations, foamy with yellow flowers and bearing valuable bark.

When we turned off the highway, the farm road dipped and climbed and climbed. Mutzarara is at 5,000 feet altitude—that is, the house and some of the farm. The altitude within the 2,000-acre farm varies by a thousand feet.

"About the first thing we did when we came here 10 years ago," said Mr. Green, "was to have



Alicia Green is an expert canner. These are her gooseberries, and she also sells some marmalade.

the place photographed from the air, along with other farmers in the neighborhood. Here's the contour map I had made." He unrolled a very large map covered with many fine lines and different colorings. "You can see the immense variation in altitude. We didn't have any too much money at the time, but that map has been of tremendous value in planning the development of the farm. Saved me countless steps, too."

PROPER land-use in this hilly country has made it possible to grow both apples and citrus fruit, raise dairy and beef cattle economically, afforest with wattle and pine, and grow certified seed potatoes.

The gracious low house has a magnificent outlook to the front, over the blue hills into Portuguese East Africa. The hill slopes sharply off in front, rises sharply behind. Warm stone was used in the building which grew up under Edward Green's direction, while the family lived in a little house now torn down. Three of the Greens' five children are now in boarding school.

The abrupt switch from near-drought country chicken farming to general farming up in the clouds presented its own problems. Frequent rainfalls made wonderful growing weather, true, but they also leached the minerals out of the land.

"The soil was very sour for lack of lime," Mr. Green admitted. "I put on 600 pounds of sulphate ammonia to the acre, the accepted fertilizer for this country. It was useless."

Then he sowed Kikuyu jointed grass, an excellent grass once it takes hold. The results were spotty. In the end, Green had to add lime, phosphate, sow clover, and add any humus he could get hold of. Then the Kikuyu grass established itself. Now for 7 months of the year it carries more than 1 cow to the acre, although heavy milkers get supplementary rations. The Holstein dairy cows are on a 4-week pasture rotation.

Alicia and Edward Green have had the energy to try out a number of experiments. They read up on agriculture—I noticed (Please turn to page 55)



Friesland (Holstein) cattle graze on oats and lupines during the "winter" and spend their nights within the grove of wattle trees, which have been planted there to serve as a windbreak for them in this hilly area.

I wanted to be a famous author and marry Rosie, but I didn't mean my article in The Happy Homesteader to make a fool of Father



The Bargain Ox

by JOHN PATRICK GILLESE

Illustrated by CLARE BICE

I WAS up in my room under the eaves, typing madly with two fingers, when I heard my father's shout: "Stanley! If you're coming to Cramer's with me, look sharp!"

Abruptly, the enchanted coral atolls vanished, and I was back on a bush homestead in northern Alberta. I was seventeen, and already I had sold two pieces to *The Happy Homesteader*, which all the pioneers read. Now I was deep in a thrilling story of romance and adventure in the South Seas. My only worry was that when it was published someone would recognize Rosita, the passionate and beautiful heroine, as the exact counterpart of Rose Wryckoski, the sixteen-year-old daughter of the most prosperous farmer in the valley. I was afraid Mr. Wryckoski would be so mad at me that he'd forbid Rose ever to speak to me again.

"Stanley!"

"I'm practically there, Pa!"

I heard Father grumbling to Mother. "Ever since my sister in Seattle sent him that cursed typewriter, it's been a chore even to get him to come and eat, let alone do any work."

To Father, the land and all it symbolized was everything. I remember once, when the unbearable loneliness depressed Mother and she wept for her home in Kansas, how my father tried to cheer her up, to make her understand why we had come.

"It's the country, Nellie. We're modern pioneers. Good black soil, a foot deep; plenty of water; all the land a family needs—for ten dollars a quarter

section. Mother, only pioneers can have that! The others have to settle for worn-out lands—because they haven't got what it takes to pioneer a wild country like this. Aw, Nellie," my father said, "you know why we come!"

So to Father it didn't make sense that a boy of his shouldn't want to file a homestead alongside his own; and I didn't want to get him worked up to where he forbade me to write altogether. My two kid brothers were too young to help him much, especially if I was around, and, besides, they were away at school most of the year.

This once, however, Father couldn't be upset easily. He had that look in his eyes that always came when he was figuring on a bit of sharp trading—this time for another ox. "Is there any money in the house, Nellie?" he asked Mother impor-

tantly, though he knew well enough there was forty dollars.

My mother took it out of the old tarnished teapot and counted it slowly. "How much will it be, Sam?" she asked.

"Thirty—thirty-five dollars, maybe more," said my father impatiently. "That tight-fisted little side-winder wants the last penny for anything he lets off the place!" Father had never liked Jay Cramer, and ever since early spring he'd been planning the talk he'd use to get the best of him in the deal.

Mother gave Dad the full forty dollars, knowing he liked to put on a front before the likes of Jay.

"Maybe," said my mother, as if it was foolishness and she shouldn't be asking, "if you have four or five dollars back, Sam, I could send away for a dress when we're ordering the garden seeds. There's a lot of new women coming into the valley this year. They're saying it'll be the biggest crowd ever for the fall fair."

That was still more than six months away, but Mother was thinking how easy it would be to get by without a lot of things that women closer to civilization took for granted, if only she could have a new dress for such an important event.

Mother still hadn't got used to the range-line trails that served as roads, and the rough cabins with their walls of unpeeled poplar logs and dirt roofs. Father had come to Alberta to find an era he thought had passed forever. Mother, with us kids, followed because she loved him.

(Please turn to page 60)



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**GUIDEPOSTS, page 8, helps you
plan what to produce.**



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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

N.S. ABATTOIR CAMPAIGN A SUCCESS

The N.S. Federation of Agriculture has announced that it has completed the biggest project it has ever undertaken. It has been successful in raising \$400,000 to build a co-operatively owned abattoir in the province. The Nova Scotia Government agreed, prior to the fund-raising campaign, to make \$3 available for every \$1 invested by producers. Officers of the NSFA believe the success of the project is indicative of the support that farmers are prepared to give to their organization.

Offices of the Federation have been moved into attractive quarters in a new building recently completed by Colchester Co-operative Services Limited in Truro.

UNION FAVORS DIRECT TO PACKERS PLAN

The Ontario Farmers' Union, after holding separate meetings with representatives of both the Ontario Hog Producers' Association and the Ontario Livestock Shippers' Association, still believe their plan for directing market hogs from the stable to the packers is the best one available. Gordon Hill, president of the OFU, reports the following as representing the major advantages of his organization's plan: Elimination of costly assembly yards and personnel; elimination of double transportation costs to producers; arrival of hogs at destination in the shortest possible time, with the least possible shrinkage and bruising; and, finally, the utmost bargaining power is left in the hands of the seller.

Here is how the OFU plan would work:

- The province would be organized into districts, with each district having one "contact man," who would act as an agent between the selling agency—The Hog Producers' Marketing Co-op—and the transporter.

- The producer would have until a certain time each Monday to notify the trucker of his choice of the number of hogs he would like to ship during the week.

- All truckers within the district would be given until a certain time on each Tuesday to notify the "contact man" as to the number of hogs they would have for delivery during the week.

- The "contact man" would then inform the selling agency of the number of hogs to come from the district.

- The selling agency would then arrange to sell the hogs and to inform the "contact man" of the quantities sold, and the addresses of each purchaser.

- The "contact man," in turn, would instruct the trucker where deliveries were to be made.

- The trucker would then be in a position to tell the producer where his hogs are going, and at what price, before they leave his farm.

PRICE SPREAD SUBMISSIONS IN WEST

Each of the major farm organizations in Western Canada made comprehensive submissions to the Royal Commission on Price Spreads of Food Products, at public hearings held in April. The Commission headed by Dr. Andrew Stewart, president of the University of Alberta, was appointed last December to:

- Inquire into the extent and the causes of the spread between the prices received by producers of food products of agricultural and fisheries origin, and the prices paid by consumers;

- Determine whether or not such price spreads in general or in particular cases are fair and reasonable, or are excessive, in relation to the services rendered;

- Make such recommendations as they deem appropriate if any such price spreads are found to be excessive; and,

- Examine the adequacy of price information currently available.

We can do no more than present a few representative extracts from the farm organization submissions to the Commission which are at hand. The extracts follow:

B.C. Federation of Agriculture

"There are some who will question as to why we recommend that any saving (resulting from price spread reductions) be passed on to the farmer in preference to the consumer. First, it should be kept in mind that farm families are also consumers—roughly one-sixth of the consumers of Canada, and secondly, as will be seen from . . . the August issue of the Economic Annalist, the consumer generally . . . is buying more food per hour of wages than ever before.

"If the figures and graphs we present serve no other purpose, they should at least . . . bring home to the consumer the fact that the B.C. farmer at January 1 this year received little more, and in some cases less, for his produce than he did in 1948. What wage earner can say the same?

"It is interesting to note that the two commodities . . . of which producer co-operatives are the principal processor and distributor, namely, potatoes and fluid milk, are those that show the lowest increase and variation in spread between producer and consumer price over the past 10 years.

"It is interesting to note that on all meats illustrated—beef, pork, frying chicken and fowl—there was a conformity of price spread up to the period 1951-52, and the widening spread on each of these commodities is evident after these dates."

Alberta Federation of Agriculture

"An interim summary at this stage indicates . . .

"1. There is a wide spread in prices paid by consumers and those received by producers.

(Please turn to page 84)

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Planned strip grazing will help in maintaining quality of the pasture throughout the season.

Control Grazing And Get More Pasture

by V. S. LOGAN

GOOD pasture has been called the ideal feed for dairy cows. It is one of the dairy farmer's most important assets, but few may realize the losses that can occur through careless handling. It has been estimated that with common methods of grazing, approximately 40 per cent of the available forage may be wasted by trampling, animal droppings, and by animals lying down.

Cows also waste a lot of energy that might otherwise be converted to production, by roaming over the pasture to graze the more choice areas first. A further consideration is the control of seasonal pasture growth. Records of monthly growth of common pasture mixtures show that up to 80 per cent of the total growth in a season may occur before the end of July. A good pasture management program can do much toward overcoming these losses, and also maintain the forage in a more nutritious state.

One program is rotational grazing over sub-divided areas of the pasture and harvesting the surplus grass. This has been an effective method for in-

creasing the overall productivity of the pasture. Movement of stock to new sub-divisions is arranged to provide a rest period of from 2 to 3 weeks for each plot for adequate aftermath recovery.

With the development of the electric fence a system of controlled pasturing, called strip grazing, has gained favor. It has been tested at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, on pasture in a 5-year crop rotation, and is being compared with other management systems at branch farms.

DAILY strip grazing at Ottawa consists of confining cows by means of an electric fence to an area which will provide grazing for 1 day. The fence is stretched between two permanent fences along the advance side of the day's grazing area. A second fence is strung behind the cows to provide for aftermath recovery.

The advance fencing can be quickly moved to the new position each day by one man. This is usually done when the cows are returned to pasture following the morning milking. The rear fence is moved at weekly inter-

vals, leaving some space in addition to the day's feed allotment to reduce contamination of the fresh grass by droppings. As the aftermath recovers sufficiently on the initially grazed area, cows are moved back to it and begin again. At this time, surplus grass from the ungrazed area is harvested for silage or hay.

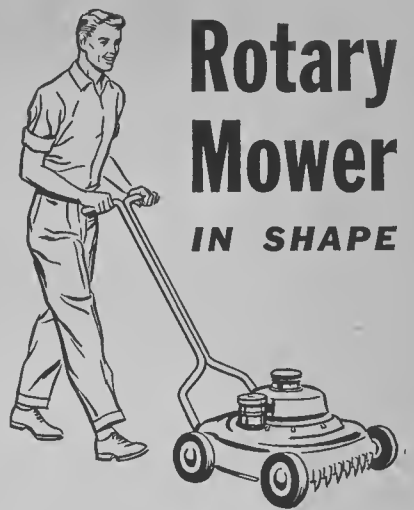
Starting the grazing season usually in the third week in May, daily strips are stocked at the rate of approximately 60 cows per acre per day. As the rate of grass growth increases, the stocking rate is increased to as high as 125 cows per acre per day. The distance the forward fence is moved each day, which governs the stocking rate, is gauged by how well the previous day's allowance was cleaned up. Daily milk production is also used as an indicator that a sufficient amount of grass is provided.

At certain periods of the season, when aftermath recovery is slow, the herbage being grazed may pass the succulent stage and become less palatable. The cows then have a tendency to skim off the leaves and ignore the stemmy material. Also during the second, third, and other cycles of grazing, rank tufts of grass about the droppings will be refused. It was found that if this material was mowed just before advancing the rear fence, cows would consume most of it.

Experiments over 3 years at Ottawa, in which daily strip grazing was compared to conventional free range grazing, resulted in an average of 26 per cent increased productivity for strip grazing over the free range method.

CUTTING the pasture grass and hauling it to cows in the stable or dry lot is another method of pasture management that is attracting increasing interest. This mechanical or zero grazing has advanced with the development of suitable harvesting machinery. It is the most efficient system of management for conserving grass, but may be too costly except for large dairy units.

A project to compare mechanical grazing with strip grazing is now being conducted at Ottawa. This experiment is designed to compare milk



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yields, grass productivity, rate of grass consumption, and the effect on body gains under the two systems of pasture management. Records are also being kept of the comparative labor and equipment costs. The results to date indicate that there is no difference between the two grazing procedures with respect to total season milk yield.

While grass productivity varied between the two systems, the differences were not great. The mechanically grazed cows showed substantially greater body weight gains than those on daily strip grazing. The cost of mechanical grazing was appreciably higher than for the strip grazing. Since this experiment has not yet been completed, these findings can only be considered as indicating trends under those conditions.

Of the methods of controlled grazing discussed here, it may well be

that one system is better suited to a particular set of farm conditions than another. For example, ordinary rotational grazing may be satisfactory where the water supply is available from a brook or lake. The strip grazing method is well adapted to small herd requirements, while mechanical grazing may be the more economical means of managing advanced pasture growth. Careful attention must be given to stocking rates to avoid over or under grazing. Too close machine cutting will retard aftermath recovery.

(The experiments were conducted by V. S. Logan, animal husbandry division, Canada Department of Agriculture, with the assistance of V. J. Miles and W. J. Pigden, animal husbandry division, and A. Magee, engineering section, field husbandry division.)



*Rural Route
Letter*

Hi Folks:

It's been so wet around here the past week I think I'll build me an ark and keep it over in the south pasture, just in case. One thing about wet weather though, it gives you a chance to catch up on a lot of little jobs around the farm. I was cleaning my mower blades the other day when my neighbor Ted Corbett came along.

Ted knows more about farming than anybody in the Valley. He doesn't exactly come out and say so, but he's always announcing his own plans a day or so ahead, and suggesting that a person would be smart to follow his lead. When I'd mention I had some good pamphlets on that very subject, which I got from the local District Ag., Ted would just smile in a superior sort of way and tap his forehead.

"Farming is just a matter of common sense," he would say, "I keep all the facts I need up here."

Funny thing about Ted though, for a man that knows all about farming, he does a lot of peering over the fence to see what's going on at your place. If he sees you doing something he vowed not to do, he gets kind of uneasy, and comes over to see what it's all about. Next time you see him, like as not, he's busy doing the same thing.

This day, Ted was beefing about all the hay he's lost because of the wet weather. "Seems to me the Government should compensate us farmers for that," he said.

I told him that from now on, when I couldn't make good hay I was going to put my forage up as silage.

Ted didn't think much of this idea at all. "My dad raised some of

the best stock in these parts," he said, "by feeding good hay and grain. Silage is alright in its place, but you start feeding too much of it and you land in trouble. It's tricky stuff to handle, too—I put up some one year, and when I came to use it, all I had was a stinking mess."

I pointed out to him that feeding tests at one of the experimental farms showed cattle to do just as well, sometimes better, on good grass silage as on hay and grain, and it cost less to feed them, too. It's only a matter of taking a bit of care with your silage making.

"What do you mean, care?" he wanted to know.

For one thing, I pointed out, the moisture content of the stuff should be just right. A person could tell this by squeezing a handful with his fingers. If it stayed in a firm ball, with very little free moisture showing, it was about right. On the other hand, if the ball fell apart, the stuff was too dry. Then, you had to take special care with the packing. If the forage was fairly dry it could be packed steadily, but if it was a bit wet, you would have to fill the silo more slowly, say at about one to two feet per day.

Grass silage is one way of beating the weather, I told him, and I aimed to give it a try.

Ted was pretty scornful of the whole business, but I'll bet you as soon as I start scooping out the dirt for one of those trench silos, he'll come snooping around to see how it's coming along.

Yours,
PETE WILLIAMS.

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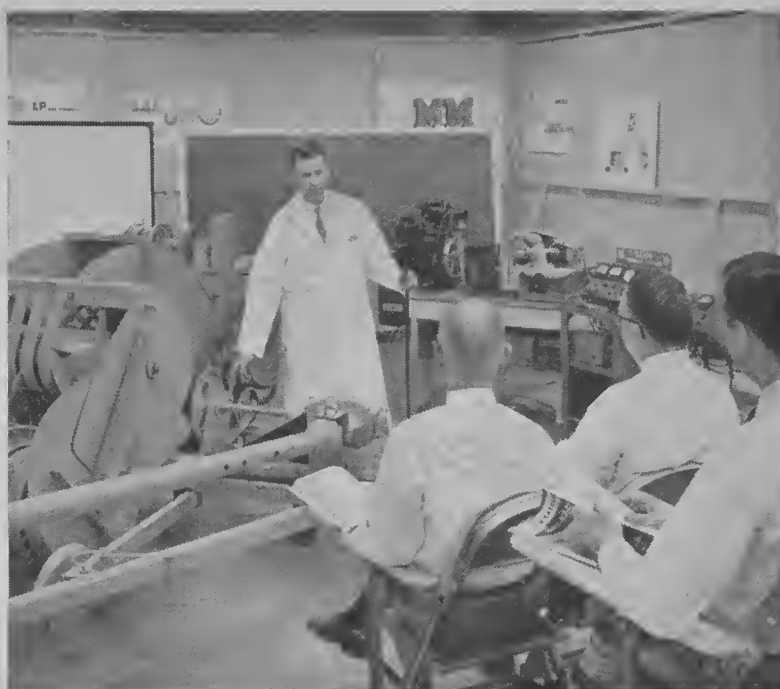
NEW STATIONARY POWER UNIT. Tests show this unit pulls its rated HP with amazing efficiency. Not for just a week or a month, but 24 hours a day for years! It's the kind of power efficiency you can count on getting with Moline powered equipment. Check with users! See why no other equipment can give you such power *plus* fuel savings!



NEW STRAIGHT-THRU P.T.O. BALOR. Hay moves gently straight to bale! No delaying turns assures you of getting more bales per day! The



NEW ENGINEERING STRENGTH. All new equipment from the New Moline has come from farmers' requests. Reason? Moline's engineers believe in *constantly* working with farmers in designing and building machines from the ground up! The way Moline sees it, it's the *only* way to give you what you *need* in power equipment.



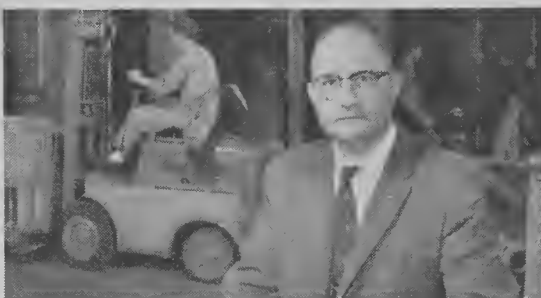
NEW FACTORY TRAINING. Big responsibility after making superior equipment is helping dealers *keep* it that way. That's why Moline runs service schools day in, day out. Machine performance is *kept* top-notch by your factory-trained Moline Dealer!



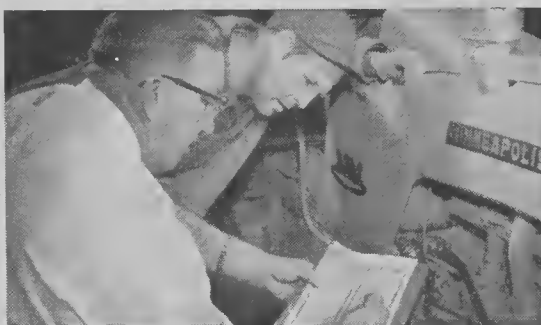
leaves fold into the bale as it packs. Only takes 2-3 plow tractor to bale 10 tons per hour! All Minneapolis-Moline implements are engineered to do a superior job of work on your farm.



NEW FACTORY PARTS CENTER. Parts handling from this new warehouse is super-fast; "best in the industry" say experts. Parts for even your oldest machines are rushed out to your dealer (from this center or nationwide depots) the *hour* his order comes in!



NEW PARTS MANAGER. 30-year veteran, George Dobson, stresses *faster* parts service. He's on 24-hour call.



NEW SERVICE POLICY. Moline power equipment cuts your farming costs *immediately*! Why? Because dealers and Moline back the equipment up with *pre-delivery* and *post-delivery* warranties!



NEW FULL LINE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT. New front-end loaders, new backhoes matched to tractors like this new crawler, give minimum cost, maximum power equipment needed to fit all type construction jobs!

MINNEAPOLIS MOLINE makes the news in modern farming!



NEW "SHOW DOWN" DEMONSTRATION PLAN. Out on your farm or in competitive field demonstrations . . . *you* name it, we'll be happy to demonstrate the superiority of the New Moline equipment! Because we want you to see for yourself why equipment like the Uni-Picker-Sheller cuts your costs, improves your profits, helps bring top efficiency to your farming operation.

Call *your* Moline dealer. Put his equipment to the roughest, toughest tests you can think of! Prove to *yourself* right now, that the hotter the competition, the more Moline equipment stands out!



NEW ENDURANCE PROVING GROUND. The New Moline makes *sure* your tractor is *right*! Each model must pull another tractor in a 2,000 hour test, week after week without stopping!



NEW FINANCING PLAN. Moline's new "easy pay" plan keys payments to your *income* . . . on machines *plus* matched Moline implements!



NEW DEALER STRENGTH. Bud House, House Implt. Sales, Prescott, Wisc. explains why he (like so many other dealers) recently switched to Moline: "Nobody can touch Moline for tough machines and speedy parts service. I checked!"



NEW GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. It's a long way from most farms, but there's big news on the defense front too, from the New Moline. Defense jobs demand *dependable* power! That's why more and more Moline equipment is reporting for duty at vital defense posts around the world. Nobody stands behind its equipment the way the New Moline does!



NEW TESTING TECHNIQUES. Every Moline engine is now checked with the most up-to-date electronic devices . . . and at all its working speeds! Moline engines *always* give dependable service!



"I figure a company doesn't have to act "big" just because it's a big business. So, just after I joined Moline my people and I started to go out all over the U.S. and Canada talking to just about every Moline dealer we've got.

"This way, we found out the things that would help your dealer help you most! And, we're running our company on that basis. That's why we think you should do what we've done—and are doing daily—talk to your Moline dealer about his new machines and new service.

"Believe us, this man has got the answers for you about more productive farming. The way we see it, the big reason why farmers are buying more Moline equipment than ever these days is this: We're working with Moline dealers, like yours, *daily*!

"And, what they tell us you want is exactly what we're producing.

"We think it will be worth your while to watch these pages in the months ahead for more facts about all the new things we're doing for you at the New Minneapolis-Moline."

Russ Duncan
PRESIDENT, MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE

MINNEAPOLIS
MOLINE

makes the news in modern farming!



Versatile Spray Pump

CONTROL of destructive cattle grubs in smaller herds of cattle can be obtained by dusting the animals, or washing them by hand, using any of the recommended chemicals. For ranch cattle, or the larger herds, power spraying is recommended. This is done with a high-pressure power spray machine that works at pressures of from 350 to 450 pounds to the square inch.

When spraying, care must be taken to see that pressure is enough to break the scab so as to allow the chemical to reach the grub. The kind of spray gun used is known as a pecan gun, and it is fitted with a 5/64-inch disk. Spray should hit the animal's back in a cone about 4 inches in diameter when the gun is held 12 to 20 inches away.

Up until a few years ago the main trouble with high pressure spraying was that pumps powerful enough to do the job were expensive and cumbersome. That was before machinist Ned Palmer of Calgary did a bit of development work on an Australian invention, and came up with a 4-cylinder pump that is half the size, half the price, will give twice as much pressure, and yet last twice as long as conventional pumps.

Palmer's pump has no wheels, shafts, or connecting rods to rub and wear, and therefore, *no sliding friction*. Completely versatile, a 31-lb. unit will deliver pressures from zero up to 500 lb. per sq. in., and a volume of 10 (U.S.) gal. a minute. With no frictional heat generated, no coolant is necessary—it needs no lubrication, and can handle abrasive materials.

When Ned started making these Australian pumps under a patent agreement a few years ago, he found that the first models heated up for some unexplainable reason. Then it occurred to him that an eccentric mov-

ing 4 pistons—even with its roller bearing buffer—would generate some sliding friction because, as the bearing rolled forward on one piston, the one on an adjacent piston moved back a little. The solution lay in making 2 bearings side by side, each to buffer a pair of opposed pistons. At first, U.S. patent engineers wouldn't believe the idea would work, so Ned had to make a special trip to Washington, D.C., to prove it would. Since then, Palmer's pump (the only pressure pump made in Canada) has far outperformed its American-made rivals.

Watching Ned's pump in action, the superintendent of a Canadian experimental farm was led to remark: "It's not a case of whether or not the idea will work, it's why nobody ever thought of it before." ✓

Control for Blowfly Strike

BLOWFLY strike, which is a serious summer problem in many sheep flocks, can now be controlled cheaply and effectively with an aldrin or dieldrin spray. This was demonstrated recently at the Central Experimental Farm by Dr. G. M. Carman.

Wet, warm weather is conducive to outbreaks of blowfly strike, especially when the lambs are normally soiled around the hind quarters from being on fresh lush pasture at weaning time. At such times, blowflies deposit their eggs in any moist or soiled area of the lamb, and the larvae penetrate the skin and cause large ulcerated areas, resulting in acute distress, or even death. Infected lambs are unthrifty, and treatment is time consuming.

At the Experimental Farm, groups of sheep are jetted over the dock and breech region with 0.5 per cent, and 0.3 per cent solutions of aldrin or dieldrin. No cases of strike occurred in the treated animals. Even the number of infected animals among the unsprayed ones was reduced below normal levels, probably because the female flies came into contact with treated sheep and were killed before they could complete egg laying. ✓



Don Matthews, owner-operator of Highland Stock Farms, Calgary, spraying for warbles on one of their purebred Aberdeen-Angus, with a Palmer pump.

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for the prevention of anemia* in pigs

SWEEPS THE PIG WORLD

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Farmers in Canada, like their counterparts in Europe, Africa, India, Australasia, South America and the U.S. are quick to spot a good thing when they see one. Treatment with Imferon (Veterinary), because of its ease of use — a simple one-time shot — and its great benefit in increasing profits by at least 20%, is rapidly becoming routine practice in hog raising. Already 1 in every 4 pigs in Britain have been Imferon (Veterinary) treated.

6 TONS OF IMFERON (VETERINARY) AIR FREIGHTED TO U.S. EACH WEEK

So great is the demand by U.S. pig farmers that 3 shipments, each weighing two tons are being flown in to Chicago every week. Special schedules are arranged with the airlines to keep pace with U.S. requirements.

ADAPTION OF FAMOUS HUMAN THERAPY

Five years ago British scientists perfected Imferon, the world's first totally effective iron preparation to counter iron deficiency in man. From this success attention was turned to livestock: the problem of anemia in pigs. Again Imferon proved the perfect answer to this great need.

CANADIAN FARMERS APPROVE OF IMFERON (VETERINARY)

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, Canadian farmers are adopting treatment with Imferon (Veterinary) as part of their hog raising program. Little wonder, for here at last is a positive way to cancel out iron deficiency anemia in pigs. The result of this one shot to the 3-day-old baby pig is: (a) more pigs in every litter come to weaning; (b) they build up good resistance to scours and pneumonia; (c) pigs are up to 25% heavier at weaning; (d) they reach market weight faster on less feed.

HOG RAISERS IN CANADA BECOMING EXPERTS WITH NEEDLE

Many farmers are now doing their own injection treatments and are surprised at the speed and efficiency of the "operation." Canadian farmers favour the 10 or 20 c.c. syringe with a 5/8" needle of medium bore. One person holds the piglet while the other injects, making sure to put the needle in at right angles to the skin of the buttock to a depth of at least 1/2". After the injection, the needle is cleaned while the next piglet is prepared. In this way, all the iron the pig needs during suckling is injected in one shot in a matter of seconds.

WHERE TO GET IMFERON (VETERINARY)

Supplies of Imferon (Veterinary) are no longer limited in Canada. Your local druggist or veterinarian will be pleased to supply you with all you need. A ten dose rubber-capped vial costs \$4.00.

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LIVESTOCK

Criss-Cross And 3-Breed Cross

CROSSBREEDING as a means of producing commercial market hogs has been stimulated by the popularity of the Landrace, and the recent arrival of the Lacombe. Here are some hints on crossbreeding from Dr. M. E. Seale of the University of Manitoba.

The two-breed cross, or criss-cross: Starting with a grade or purebred sow herd, say Yorkshire, the producer can mate the sows to a different purebred boar, a Landrace, for example. Produce two to four litters through this mating. Then market all the sows and the boar, and replace them with the best home-grown, crossbred gilts and a Yorkshire boar. After two to four litters, replace the female herd again with home-grown, crossbred gilts, and bring in a Landrace boar. You can continue with this system indefinitely.

The three-breed cross: This is similar to the two-breed cross above, except that cross-bred gilts from the first mating should be bred to a boar of a third breed, such as Lacombe, Tamworth or Berkshire. Boars of the three breeds are rotated whenever the system calls for a new sire. Remember to dispose of all the females, except the crossbred replacement gilts, whenever a change is made. Select the purebred sires carefully, stick to a definite system of crossbreeding, and don't expect the system to compensate for poor management or deficient rations. ✓

New Beef Breed For Nova Scotia

HOW did cattle developed in Texas, and also popular in Cuba, come to a stronghold of Jerseys in a quiet Nova Scotia valley? It happened after Margaret Norrie of North River saw some Santa Gertrudis cattle at Woodbridge, Ont., where she visited with J. Grant Glassco. The result was that her farm manager, Ralph MacKenzie, brought a Santa Gertrudis bull back to the farm at Fundy.

This breed originated on the Santa Gertrudis division of the King Ranch in Texas, because of the need for a hardy strain of cattle to produce good quality beef under adverse conditions. The first experiments were undertaken in 1910, with an infusion of Brahman blood into Shorthorns, and in 1940, 30 years after the first work began, the Santa Gertrudis was recognized as a breed of cattle.

Today, working with a Santa Gertrudis bull, and Shorthorn or Angus stock, it is possible to breed to a strain which can be registered in four generations. That is what will be done on the Norrie farm at North River. Shorthorns and Angus cattle are there already, and with the new Santa Gertrudis bull, and the planned purchase of a bred heifer, the working process of grading-up will be started.

The cherry red Santa Gertrudis has a fine, sleek coat, almost like that of a horse. Since it was originally developed in a semi-tropical climate this

animal throws off a natural fly repellent. To make a daily gain of as much as 3.5 pounds the Santa Gertrudis graze steadily, and are noted for their ability to walk long distances to graze or for water. This is a fast-growing animal, reaching 1,100 to 1,200 lb. for range cows, and 1,800 to 2,000 lb. in mature bulls. A Santa Gertrudis calf at 8 months will outweigh the breeds of European origin by 100 to 200 lb. It's the size, and rate of gain, along with the fact that Santa Gertrudis

average 71.9 per cent dressed weight, that makes it such an important factor in Nova Scotia right now. With a co-operative abattoir made possible by subscription and government assistance planned for the province, many farmers are looking into the future of raising beef cattle. The Fundy farm is making Santa Gertrudis semen available through the Nova Scotia Artificial Breeding Co-operative in Truro for \$5 plus the usual unit fees.

Considering that beef can be raised in Nova Scotia on three-quarters of an acre of grass, small farms, which are common in the Atlantic provinces, can

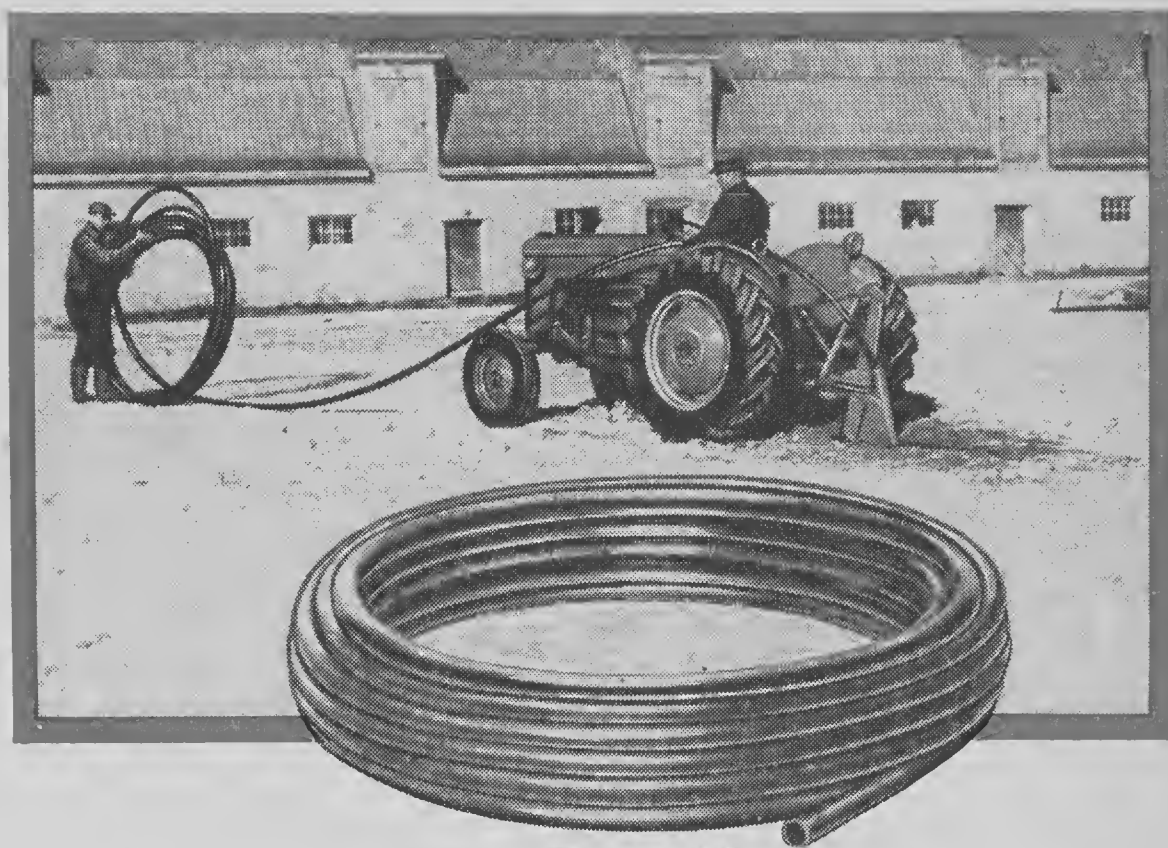
raise Santa Gertrudis satisfactorily. With community pastures being developed in the province to a remarkable extent, other farmers are planning to take advantage of these facilities. Santa Gertrudis cows are excellent milkers, calve easily, can nurse calves up to 9 months readily, and are ideal for ranges of this type. The cows "baby sit" and several of them will tend 30 or 40 calves while others are off in another part of the pasture.

Fundy Farm is truly looking ahead with the development of Santa Gertrudis on the farm.—Betty Campbell. ✓

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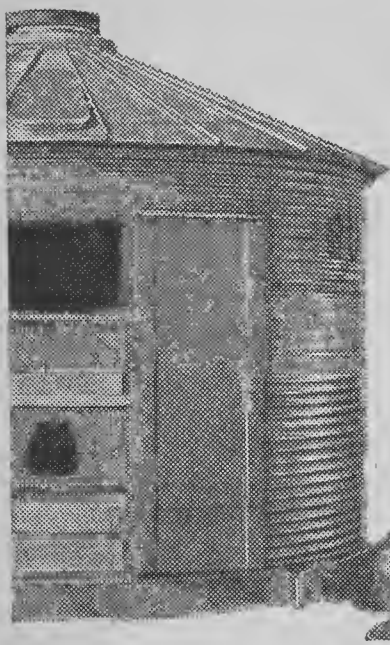
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LIVESTOCK

Control Shipping Fever with Antibiotics



[Guide photo

Dr. Jack Roe, who feeds 1,000 steers on his farm at Atwood, Ont., believes antibiotics, as feed additives, are the most effective control for shipping fever.

MOST perplexing problem in the feedlot during the past few years has been shipping fever. Cattle that were moved all the way from the west to eastern feedlots, or even those just trucked a few miles down the road, have fallen ready prey to the disease on reaching their new homes. Despite attempts to prevent it by the use of bacterins and vaccines, by feeding low quality rations, and by determined efforts to keep the cattle from getting chilled, the disease still keeps popping up unpredictably, but all too frequently, to take its heavy toll.

Now, some cattlemen have set out on a new tack in their search for a control. They have been using antibiotics as a feed additive to prevent the disease, and the ones interviewed by The Country Guide report that this is the most effective control that has come along to date.

The specific organisms that cause shipping fever are still unknown, but Dr. Howard Neely, who has been studying the disease at the Ontario Veterinary College, reports that Aureomycin or Terramycin should play a part in controlling it, if they are properly used. He says they are broad spectrum antibiotics which are effective against many types of bacteria.

Dr. Jack Roe, a veterinarian by profession, and owner of Roe Farms at Atwood, has a feed business, as well as a feedlot with over 1,000 steers on feed.

With 4 years of feeding cattle behind him, he calls antibiotics the answer to shipping fever. On arrival from the west, his calves go onto high-level antibiotics for a full 3 weeks, whether they came all the way from Alberta, or just from the Toronto stockyards. Then he cuts them back to low-level rates for the remaining feeding period. However, if the cattle show any sign of further disorders—even so much as a running nose—he increases the antibiotics to high-level rates again, to clear it up.

This hasn't eliminated all disease problems from his herd, but he does claim that it has eliminated death losses. He hasn't lost an animal since

he started using the drugs. He says antibiotics have overcome 90 per cent of his shipping fever trouble.

Dr. Roe doesn't claim that the program prevents the setback that goes with moving cattle to feedlot. His own cattle have required several weeks, after arrival at his lot, to come back to full appetite and vigorous growth, but he says they have made good growth once they got underway.

ANOTHER feedlot where shipping fever has been successfully controlled is at Brampton. Mel Armstrong of Wynyates Farm used antibiotics as a feed additive at the high level for a week, when his 700 calves and yearlings arrived from the west last fall. Then he cut back to low-level feeding and reports that this program controlled the disease.

An importation of polled Shorthorn heifers to Sunny Lodge Stock Farms, Ridgetown, also were brought along with hardly a setback, when they were fed antibiotics last fall. The year before, a similar importation suffered severely from the sickness.

Andy McTavish at Paisley doesn't have experience with the drugs as a preventive for shipping fever, but he has used them to clean up an outbreak of the disease in cattle that had gone through the gruelling trip from Edmonton to his Ontario farm. He has found antibiotics invaluable at other times of stress too. Last spring, when a persistent cough got into the calves, he fed antibiotics at the low level and the treatment cleared up the condition and gave the calves a tremendous appetite. He calls antibiotics a great conditioner for cattle.

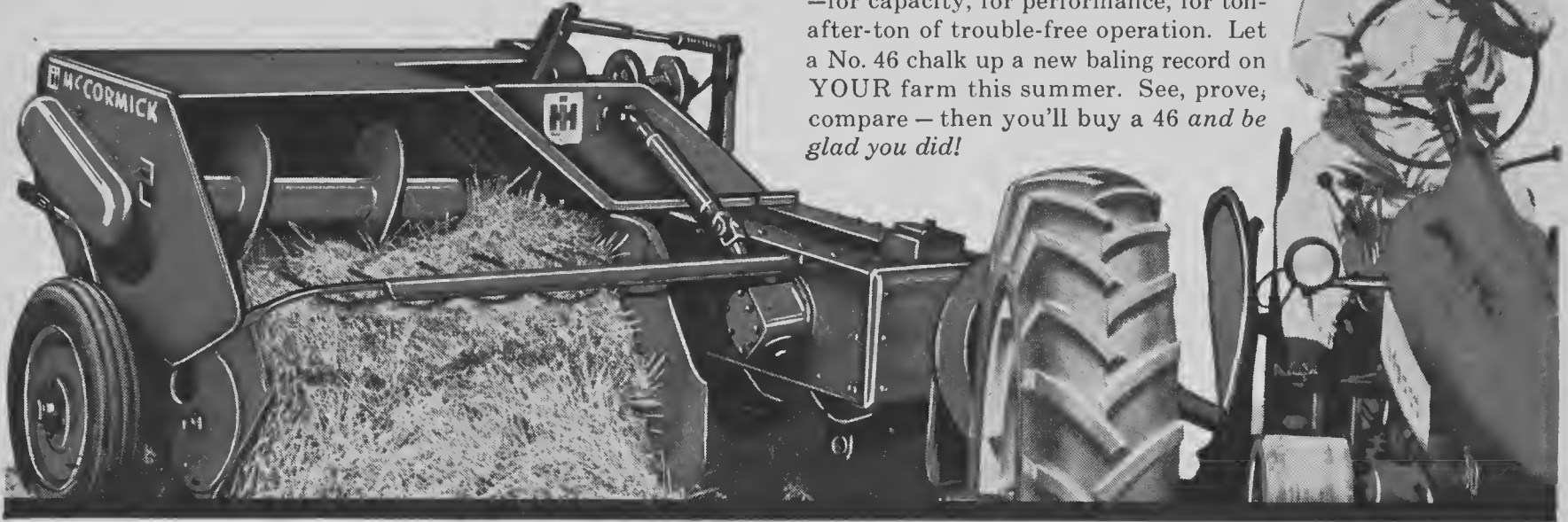
Cattlemen who decide to try these antibiotics in their own feedlots must follow the instructions of the feed manufacturer.

THE government-approved claims and instructions listed by one such manufacturer run like this: The high-level treatment is recommended for the prevention of shipping fever complex, and for treatment in the early stages. When cattle are likely to suffer exposure to the shipping

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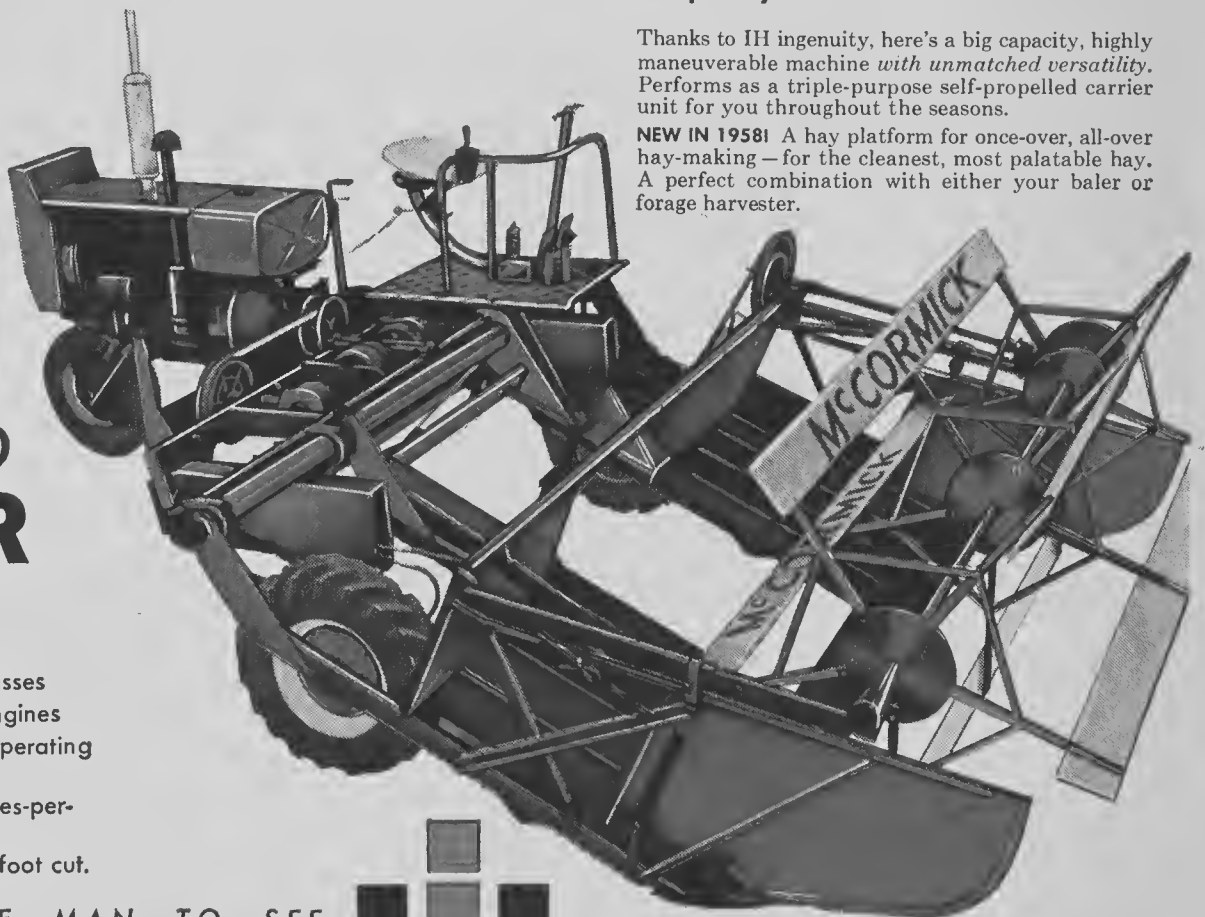
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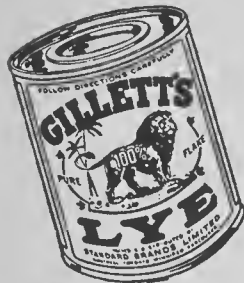
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LIVESTOCK

fever complex as a result of stress from being rounded up, coralled or transported, the supplement containing antibiotics should be fed as a prevention or treatment at the rate of 1½ to 3 lb. per head per day for 5 to 8 days, depending on the size of the animal, as follows—under 400 lb., 1½ lb. per day; 450-750 lb., 2½ lb. per day; over 750 lb., 3 lb. per day. It is preferable, they say, to begin treatment before the time of stress.

This dosage comes as an additive in a 32 per cent protein supplement, and can be sprinkled into the remaining rations at the time of feeding. Fed according to these recommendations to a 600-lb. steer for about a week, the antibiotics would cost about 80 cents. The high-level feed contains a total of 350 mgms. per lb. (700 gms. per ton).

Following the high-level dose, the low-level treatment can be carried on during the remainder of the feeding period. The low-level supplement of the same company contains 70 mgms. of antibiotic per lb., and recommendations are that it be fed at the rate of 1 lb. per day to cattle of 400 lb. and over, that are intended for slaughter (this ration contains stilbestrol), as an aid in continued suppression of the shipping fever complex.

The cost of the antibiotics in this ration will be about four-fifths of a cent per day per steer.—D.R.B. ✓

Tiny Mite Cuts Hog Profits

MANGE is quite common in hogs, and it is no small factor in slowing the rate of growth and reducing profits, according to Dr. H. N. Vance of the Alberta Veterinary Laboratory.

The condition is caused by a tiny mite, which is invisible to the naked eye. It burrows in the skin, producing itchiness and discomfort that results in low feed intake or feed conversion, or both. The symptoms include a darkening and thickening of the skin behind the ears, on the back, neck and head. Flakes and scales develop, due partly to scratching by the pigs.

The only sure way to identify this condition, which is called sarcoptic mange, is by examination of the scrapings through a microscope. Call the veterinarian for diagnosis and treatment. ✓

Pasture Feeding for Pigs

IN a University of Wisconsin experiment, it was found that swine pastured on good legume grass ate 20 per cent less grain and concentrate, but gained nearly as rapidly as those on full feed.

The test showed that bred sows consumed 5 pounds of grass silage per day, when the grain and concentrate ration was reduced by 25 per cent. This had little influence on the number of pigs per litter, or the weight of pigs at birth. Feeder pigs on pasture preferred ladino to alfalfa, and the ladino withstood grazing better. Indications are that moderate grazing, with 20 to 24 pigs per acre, should not cause serious erosion. ✓

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For Nutritional Anemia, Scours in Baby Pigs.

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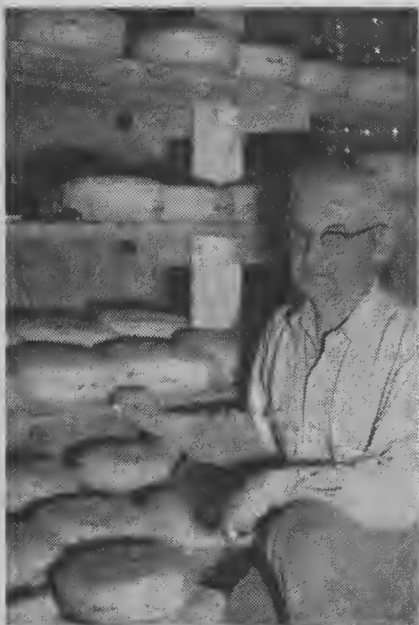
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Farm-Made Gouda Cheese



Fred Folkerts brought the secret of Gouda cheese from his native Holland.

FRED FOLKERTS is one dairy-man who has no milk marketing problem—he sell's all he produces as Gouda cheese. Since he came to Canada from Holland about nine years ago, Fred has been raising wheat, potatoes, and hogs, and running a small dairy herd on his farm near Ranier, Alta. Two or three years ago he decided to add cheese-making to his enterprise, as a means of increasing the return from his cows.

Fred was no stranger to the cheesemaker's art because he used to make it on the farm in the Old Country, but he did find that the low humidity of the shortgrass prairie created a few problems. The biggest one was finding a suitable covering to protect his cheeses. At the present time he is using a material obtained from Holland that makes a strong pliable covering when applied cold, which keeps the cheeses from drying out.

Folkerts' equipment (also brought from home) consists of a stainless steel vat containing rotary knives and some cheese presses. Whole milk is dumped into the vat, a coagulating agent called rennet is added, and the knives are set in motion to separate the curds from the whey. The curds are collected from the bottom and put in presses to form oval cheeses, which are about four inches thick and weigh eight to nine pounds apiece. These are soaked in brine and aged in the Folkerts' basement for three or four months.

Fred is the only commercial farm cheesemaker in Alberta, and finds a ready market for his product locally, and in Calgary. ✓

Milk Care Means More Money

THE milk producer can assure himself of better financial returns by using approved methods of caring for milk before it leaves his farm, says

the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Color, flavor, acidity, sediment and bacteria count are all checked on arrival at the processing plant, and here is some advice from Marvin Beach, Kemptville Agricultural School, on how to get good results.

Cooling of milk slows up bacterial action and permits the milk to remain fresh for a longer period. It should be cooled as soon as it is taken from the cows, and kept at 50°F., or lower, until used.

There are several types of mechanical coolers, but a simple method is to place the cans in plenty of water at 45°F., or lower. Each lot of milk should be cooled separately, as warm milk added to cooled milk may produce an off-flavor. ✓

Minerals And Conditioners

WHAT is the difference between mineral mixtures and conditioners? Earlier this year, Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, director of veterinary services in Alberta, explained it to dairy farmers as follows:

Mineral mixtures. Whether home-made or commercial, the mixtures should supply extra calcium and phosphorus in the ration, plus iron, iodine, cobalt and other minerals in some cases. Every livestock man should feed minerals, in addition to salt, to help build good bone structure, promote growth and economical gains, help prevent rickets or sterility, and keep the body healthy.

Conditioners. These combine minerals with appetizers, and are a tonic, rather than a replacement for minerals. Their main use is to help animals that are sick, or have been, to get back into a healthy condition. The primary disease must be treated first, because conditioners are not designed to cure.

One final piece of advice from Dr. Ballantyne—discuss the matter with your district agriculturist, or agricultural representative, to be sure that you are using the right product and the most economical one for your livestock. ✓

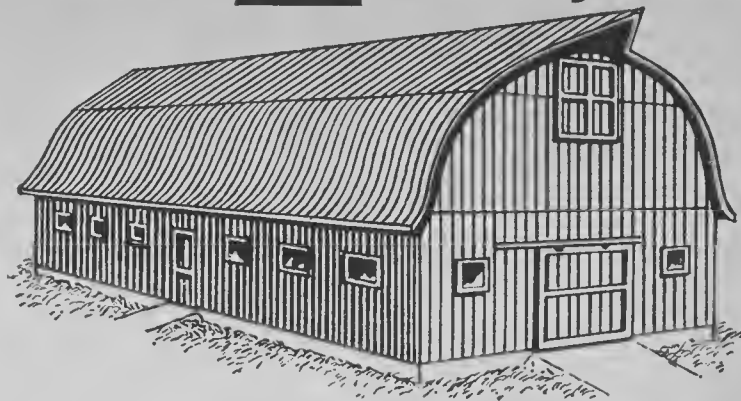
Polled Ayrshires Too!

NOT all Ayrshires have horns nowadays. This week-old bull calf is in the herd of the Charlottetown Experimental Farm, P.E.I., where a strain of polled Ayrshires is being developed. He is a third generation polled animal, but is not of a horned cow. J. W. G. Nicholson is holding the halter. ✓



[Guide photo]

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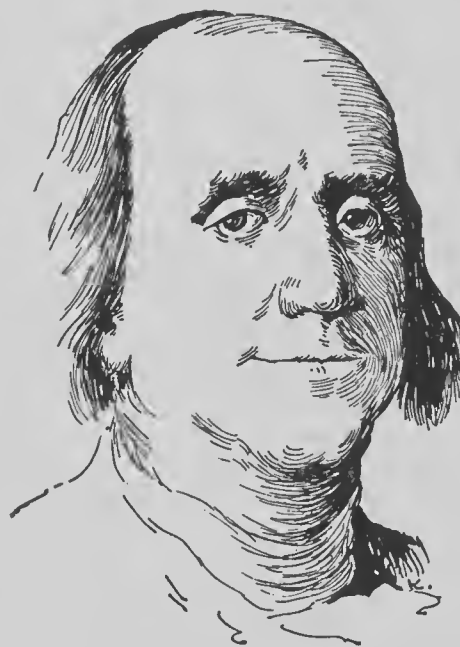
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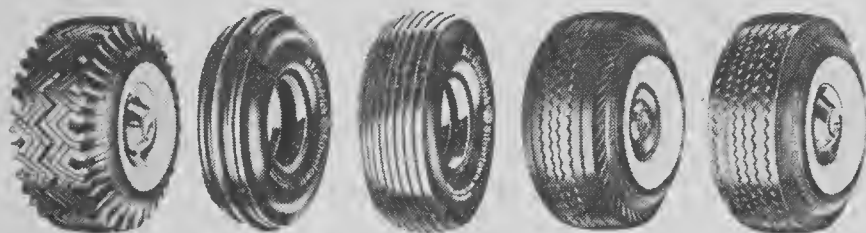
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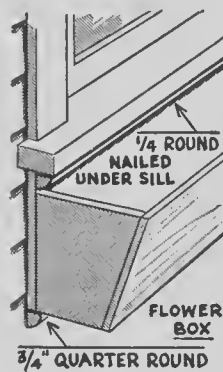
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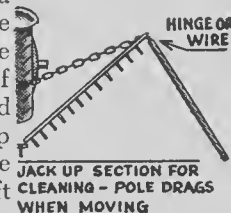
Hanging Flower Box

Constructed so it can be removed instantly; this window flower box can be hung without the use of unsightly metal hooks. The board at the back must extend about 2", and this engages a quarter-round, which is nailed to the underside of the sill. The lower end of the box rests on another quarter-round nailed to the wall. The weight of the box itself holds it in place. — H.E.F., Tex.



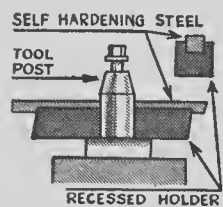
Pole on Harrows

If you're pulling harrows over weedy or trashy ground, you should attach a dray pole to the back of the harrows with a hinge or some wire. You raise the back end of the harrow, and the pole will prop it up, then the trash will be left behind as you drive away, while the pole drags behind. This saves you getting off the tractor twice. — J.A.E., Alta.



Lathe Tool Holder

Now that farmers have their own lathes, this home-made tool holder should come in handy for long lengths of self-hardening steel. I cut a groove in a tool steel bar, into which I fitted the self-hardening steel from the top, as indicated by "recessed holder" in the sketch. The tool post thus served simultaneously as a clamp for both cutter and holder. Greater lengths last considerably longer in this way, and there is a definite saving in cutting steel. When worn too short for use in this holder, the short cutter pieces can be used in holders of standard design. — W.F.S., N.J.



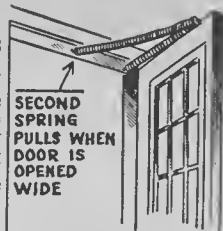
Highchair Tray

An ordinary metal serving tray can be used on a highchair. It is attached by drilling a hole in each upright at the back of the chair, and passing a stiff wire or small steel rod through the holes, and bending it down flat on the arms of the chair. The rod or wire is welded or soldered to the underside of the tray. The rim around the tray is useful in preventing food or dishes from falling off. — G.E.P., Sask.



Door Springs

By using two door springs, arranged as in the sketch, the screen door will close faster without slamming. One spring is fixed in the normal way, but the second is placed so that it won't pull until the door is one-third open. When the door is wide open, both springs pull together, and then one is released when the door is two-thirds shut. — E.K., Man.

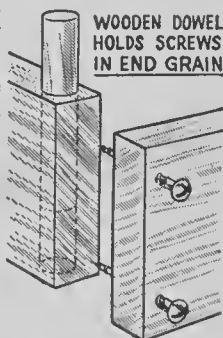


Painting Basement

Before painting a basement wall, make sure it isn't so damp that the paint won't last, using this simple method. Stick on the wall a 10" square of clear cellophane, held in position by Scotch tape, and leave it there for 48 hours. If the cellophane is then still dry, it is safe to paint. — S.C., Fla.

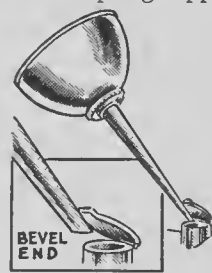
Anchor for Screws

Screws will hold more firmly in the end grain of wood, if the wood is first plugged with a dowel across the grain, as in the sketch. Drill the hole to make a tight fit for the dowel, which should be coated with glue and forced into the hole. Then you are ready to drive in your screws, knowing that they will be firm. — G.M.E., Alta.



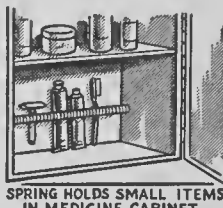
Easier Oiling

The spring-capped oiling holes on farm implements are frequently located where oiling can be done only with one hand, which means that it's difficult to hold the cap open. If you bevel the end of the oilcan's spout with a file, you'll find that it will lift the cap and admit the oil freely. — H.M., Pa.



Neater Cabinet

Just cut an old curtain spring to the width of the inside of your medicine cabinet, and screw each end to the sides of the cabinet, close to the back of it. You can then slip those tubes of ointment, tooth paste, etc., behind the spring, and you'll have a neater cabinet and more shelf space for other things. — J.E.H., Alta.



For Bolts or Nuts

Whenever the corners of a nut or bolt head are so rounded as to defy removal with a wrench, tack-weld another nut on top for easy removal. The new nut can be left in place if desired. — H.J.M., Fla.

The Handsomest, Hardest Working Farm Hand On Four Wheels!

It's a Chevrolet pickup . . . one of ten husky and stylish pickup models that Chevrolet offers you. And it brings you a new high in rugged, work-whipping efficiency!

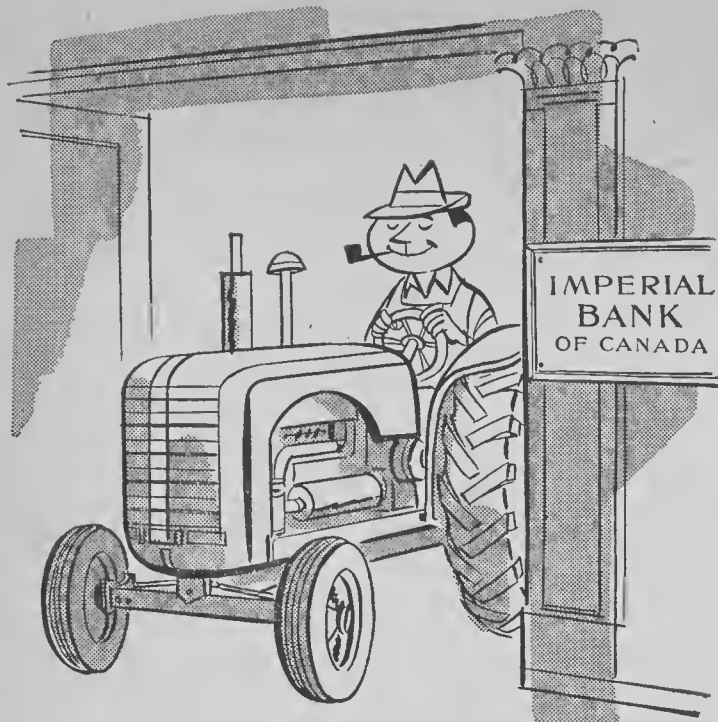
Take a good look at the strongest, most uncomplaining farm hand you'll ever have working for you. Here is the truck to make light work of almost every farm chore you've got—from hauling stones to picking up the groceries. Like all Chevrolets it's styled for your pride and engineered for your profit. And like all Chevrolets, it's built for big loads. Body lengths of 6½ feet, over 8 feet and a full 9 feet give you room to stack more of everything. And the load-space is completely obstruction free! Every inside inch is floor-level toting room. Loading heights are low and the graintight tailgate becomes a sturdy platform for extra-long loads, when extended. Powerful, short-stroke V8 engines offer stamina and performance that are hard to beat. And improved 6's get the most out of a gallon of gas . . . keep costs down, down, *down!* Husky parallel-design frames tote king-sized loads without strain . . . sturdy axles and spring suspensions protect cargo, add long life, offer around-the-clock economy. Ask your local Chevrolet dealer to show you the right truck for your farm job . . . Chevrolet! See him today.



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Money Can Grow on Trees

IN the spring, the Canada Department of Agriculture ships tree seedlings by the carload to prairie farms. This is part of a continuous program, begun in 1910, to provide farm and field shelterbelts at very low cost, whether to beautify prairie homes, or conserve soil and moisture by cutting down wind velocity, or provide protection for livestock and the home.

The money earned in better crops, and saved in lower home heating costs, is something to make shelterbelts well worth considering for every farm. In a single season, the forest nursery stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Sask., ship millions of these trees, but still there is a long way to go.

To encourage more farmers to plant trees, the broadleaf varieties are free, except for express shipping charges, and evergreens cost only a nominal amount. All the farmer needs to do to get them is to send his application form to one of the two nursery stations, enclosing a sketch of his proposed shelterbelt, so that the required number of trees can be estimated, and a planting plan prepared for him. One other condition is that he must have well-summerfallowed land prepared for the seedlings.

The advice on planting young trees in large numbers, without special equipment, is first to plow a furrow, going over it twice from opposite directions and making it as deep as possible. On heavy soils, it is better to do this in the fall. If plowing in the spring, the plow should not be too far ahead of the planters, otherwise the soil will dry out rapidly.

For the actual planting, the seedling is held by its top, with the root resting on the bottom of the furrow, and the soil is drawn in from each side with the feet to cover the root. The soil is tramped firmly around the root. It is essential to plant trees as deeply as they originally stood in the nursery, even if it means trimming off the lower tip of the roots, or digging a hole where the furrow is not deep enough.

After the trees are set, the furrow is filled in, using a plow or cultivator. It is better not to hill the soil around the tree stems, but rather to leave a depression to hold the moisture.

Now's the time to start planning and preparing next year's shelterbelt, not forgetting that the sooner the application is sent in, the better it will be for everybody. V

Every Drop Of Water Counts

IT takes 10 to 11 inches of water to grow an average 15-bushel wheat crop, according to the Swift Current Experimental Farm. With an average rainfall in the growing season between 6 and 7½ inches, the rest of the moisture must come from stored soil reserves.

To increase the amount of water that gets into the soil, Earl Johnson, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, suggests strip cropping across sloping fields and, most important in reducing run-off, trash cover.

Careful cultivation will help to get the water into the soil, he says. A powdered soil seals off quickly and allows water to run off. However, the soil surface can be kept lumpy by using cultivators or blade cultivators as much as possible on summerfallow. Disk implements should not be used on fields with light trash, and the speed of the implements should be reduced to avoid pulverizing soil.

When there is just enough moisture to grow a crop, another half inch of water could make an extra 2 or 3 bushels, says Mr. Johnson. V

Seedling beds are used for tests at the Indian Head Forest Nursery Station.



[Guide photos]

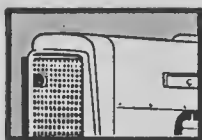


Maple seedlings with shelterbelt of caragana and evergreens at Sutherland.



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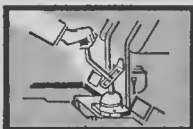
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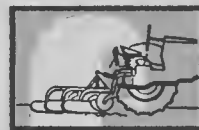
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SOILS AND CROPS

Ball of Soil Is Moisture Guide

IF you have irrigation, or perhaps you're wondering whether to seed a stubble field, it's useful to know how much moisture the soil contains. The level of moisture varies with different soil textures, as does the amount of available moisture the soil will hold. According to D. W. L. Read of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., sandy to sandy loam will hold $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " of available water per foot of soil; loams hold 1" to $1\frac{3}{4}$ "; and clays up to 2".

Knowing this, the amount of water in the soil can be estimated by taking a few soil samples. To do this, you need a posthole auger or a long 1" to 2" auger. Dig holes at several locations to a depth of 4', and try to form a ball with the soil from different depths. You press a handful of soil and observe the type of ball formed. If the soil is too dry to form a ball, it contains less than one-quarter of the amount of available water that it could hold. A weak ball that crumbles easily means that one-quarter to one-half of the available moisture is still present. A good ball shows that one-half to three-quarters of the moisture is still in the soil. If there is a film of moisture on your hand after squeezing the ball, there is at least three-quarters of the available moisture present.

Here is an example. Say a sample of loam soil shows that it contains half of the possible available water in the top 2', and a quarter of the available moisture in the next 2'. You know that this soil can hold $1\frac{1}{2}$ " of water per foot, so there will be $2\frac{1}{4}$ " of water that plants can use in the top 4' of soil. V

Nosema Damage in Hives

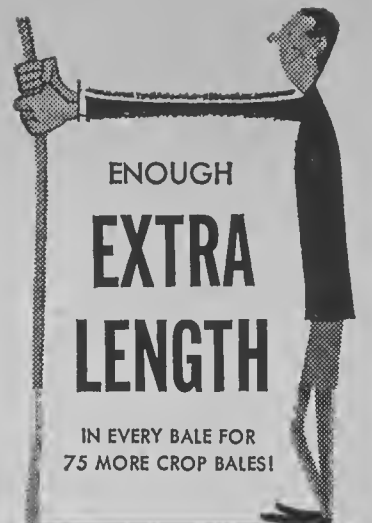
AN enquiry into queen bee losses across Canada last year showed that out of 145 queens taken from colonies where supersedure had occurred, about 30 were heavily infected with nosema disease. The result of the sudden disappearance of the queen in the spring, during the critical period of development of the colony, is often to make that colony worthless because replacements are not available.

The treatment suggested by Dr. C. A. Jamieson, chief of the apiculture division of the Canada Department of Agriculture, is Fumidil B prepared in soluble form and mixed with sugar syrup. Each colony should have a gallon of the medicated syrup, when package bees are installed.

A preventive measure, before the bees are admitted, is to treat the brood chambers with glacial acetic acid. V

Perennial Weeds

THE five most effective methods of controlling perennial weeds are: (1) spot treat small patches with soil sterilants such as sodium chlorate; (2) use selective weed chemicals as recommended; (3) use timely tillage methods; (4) seed suitable forage hay mixtures, and (5) prevent seed setting by mowing. V



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SOILS AND CROPS

Farming
In a Phone Booth

WHENEVER anyone suggested that factory methods should be applied to agriculture, economists had a stock answer for them. Farm production is spread out over large acreages—in short, you can't farm in a 10-storey building. Today, it begins to look as if they might have to eat those words. Through the science of hydroponics (plants grown in chemically treated water) you can farm in a 10-storey building, and still have nine and nine-tenths storeys left over for something else.

Last March, a Texan, Bob Kyle of Fort Worth, staged his first Canadian demonstration of what he calls "the biggest little farm in the world." In a 10- by 12-foot insulated room, the inside walls lighted by long, diagonally placed fluorescent lamps, and the room kept at a temperature of 70°F., he produced lush, nutritious feed from barley seed in 6 days. Under a rotational seeding system he harvested what he claims is enough feed every day to feed about 20 head of cows.

"A larger unit," he explained, "can be made that will produce enough feed daily for 40 to 50 dairy cows, 100 to 150 feeder steers, 200 horses, 300 hogs, 4,000 turkeys, 10,000 hens, or 300 sheep. One pound of seed will produce about 10 pounds of feed, and the cost will range from \$8 to \$12 per ton," Kyle added. "Your cropping period is 365 days a year, and you don't have to worry about drought, hail, insects, or erosion."

Once you've got your "farm" set up, you take some oats, corn, rye, barley, or whatever you want to grow, and soak it in water for a short while. Next you transfer the seed to metal trays in your insulated room, which are automatically irrigated by water containing some highly concentrated plant foods (potassium, nitrate, superphosphate, urea, ammonium sulphate, sodium, magnesium, copper, silicon, iron, aluminum, manganese, and other trace elements). Growth starts almost at once, and in

6 days you harvest several inches of lush green forage, a heavy mat of succulent roots, and a goodly portion of your original seed.

As soon as each plant sprouts, it ceases to feed off the seed embryo because it has readily available food in the circulating water, so most of your seed is still usable as feed grain.

A small unit of 120 baskets will produce 3½ tons of green feed a week. As this feed has a very high

water content (and would therefore have a low dry matter weight) it's probably low in total digestible nutrients per ton. But there can be little doubt of the unit's value as a supplier of a green feed supplement to augment a crude fibre ration of hay or straw.

Bob Kyle (who is a dam-builder by trade) heard about people having success with these growth units in Europe, so he went over to investigate. After a few attempts, he came up with a design of his own that would lend itself to mass production.

He had a hard job selling the idea to U.S. farmers at first, but now the idea is catching on in the northern states. Dairymen were the first to accept the growth machine, then beef feeders and racehorse owners took it up, until they were bidding for units faster than they could be supplied.

The science of hydroponics isn't new by any means, but this successful adaptation to the needs of the average stockman would argue that the world is a long way from outgrowing its productive capacity yet.—C.V.F.



[Guide photo]

Bob Kyle, and Pat Burton of Calgary remove a crop of fresh green forage.



When planning
alternative crops . . .

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RAPE	
On Summerfallow Northwest 11-48-0 at 30-60 lbs. per acre at seeding time.	On Stubble Northwest 16-20-0 at 75-100 lbs. per acre, at seeding time.
RYE	
On Summerfallow 30-60 lbs. Northwest 11-48-0 at seeding time.	On Stubble 60-100 lbs. Northwest 16-20-0 or 80-150 lbs. Northwest 27-14-0 at seeding time.

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SOILS AND CROPS

How to Handle Green Manure Crop

HERE are some useful tips on the handling of a green manure crop from the Agassiz Experimental Farm, B.C. In heavy soils, green manure should be entirely turned under to enable it to decompose more readily. On light, sandy soils, only partial turning under seems preferable, leaving organic matter near the surface to retard erosion and leaching.

Yields are best when the green manure crop is fully mature, but the bulk of the yield is obtained before this time, and very little is lost by not waiting till then. Earlier plowing

has advantages when it is a question of getting proper decomposition, or if the land is to be summerfallowed to control weeds, or to apply other treatments.

Immature green crops decompose more readily than mature ones. With clay soils, leaching takes place very slowly, so the organic matter can be incorporated early without danger of loss. In sandy or porous soils, leaching is rapid, so it is important to have green manure more nearly mature, and to leave it at or near the surface for slow decomposition.

The recommended cover crop for one year in the rotation is fall rye or winter wheat, with winter peas and common spring vetch. For perennial green manure crop, the recommendation is orchard grass and perennial ryegrass planted in the fall, followed by red clover broadcast over the established grass on frozen ground in February. This remains in the rotation two or more years.

New Flax Announced in U.S.A.

A NEW flax variety resistant to rust and wilt, developed for the north-central U.S.A., has been named Army. No seed is available for distribution this year, and it has not been licensed in Canada.

Army was developed from a cross of Crystal and Redson. It has blue flowers and brown seeds, and matures about 4 days later than Marine, and about a day later than Redwood. It has given good yields in tests in the northern states, and its oil quality is reported to be slightly superior to Redwood. The oil content is similar to that of other varieties. As well as its resistance to prevalent races of flax rust, and its superior resistance to wilt, it is said to be less susceptible to the pasmo fungus disease than other late-maturing varieties.

Clover Disease Prevents Seed Set

LAST year was the first time that phyllody was reported on clover in Nova Scotia, although it had been found previously in New Brunswick and Quebec. Phyllody is an abnormal leafy growth, which is possibly caused by a strain of the aster yellows virus. The growth replaces the ovary and appears as small clover-like leaves. Where it occurs, the clover head produces no seed.

There may be a relationship between phyllody and green petal in strawberries. Several species of leafhoppers are known to transmit the clover phyllody virus from clover to clover, but there is no definite proof that it can be transferred to strawberries. Because of the leafhopper, which can apparently carry the virus throughout its life, the close link with the aster yellows group has been suspected. It is certain that leafhoppers are numerous in strawberry plantations, orchards and forage crops in Nova Scotia. During the hot dry weather of July and August, the leafhoppers migrate to more succulent plants, and it is believed that this is the time of year when the infection is found in clover.



Farming Calls for Wise Decisions

Every year, you've got to make decisions...some of them difficult. And making the *right* decision may mean the difference between a good year or a bad. That's why it's a good idea to talk things over occasionally with someone who understands your problems, and who can offer sound, impartial advice on matters of farm finance:

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SOILS AND CROPS

Phosphorus Deficiency Found

CERTAIN areas of fine textured soils in Essex and Kent Counties, Ont., known generally as Brookston clay, are much more deficient in phosphorus than other areas of the same soil. W. I. Findlay, of the Harrow Experimental Farm, says that crops grown in these very deficient areas respond more to phosphate fertilizers than those grown in normal Brookston soils.

Tests with corn, oats, alfalfa and red clover in the normal areas showed 10 per cent increases in yield with correct use of phosphate, but in the deficient areas the use of phosphate fertilizer increased corn yields by 130 per cent, alfalfa by 300 per cent, and oats and red clover about 60 per cent. The advantages are obvious when superphosphate, or its equivalent, is estimated to cost \$5 to \$10 per acre.

If in doubt, you are recommended to have your soils tested by sending samples to a laboratory. V

How Root Rot Infection Builds Up

THE way in which cereal crops follow one another has an effect on root infection. The lowest infections on barley seedlings were from soils that had been planted to one or more crops of oats during a three-year study by Dr. L. E. Tyner of the Edmonton Plant Pathology Laboratory.

Oats resist root rot infection, and do not provide food for the fungi causing the disease, and so the fungi decrease in number. Wheat and barley, however, are susceptible to root rot fungi in the soil, and they are able to build up rapidly. The three fields with the most severe infections in the Edmonton tests had all been cropped to wheat and barley for three successive years, and the infection ranged from 44 to 52 per cent. This percentage assessment was based on an actual count of plant roots. Other factors, such as soil types, tillage methods, elevation and moisture, were also taken into account. With only one exception the soils ranging from 31 to 52 per cent infection had been cropped to wheat and barley for two of three years since 1955. V

Planting In Wheel Tracks

A BIG saving in costs has been made through wheel-track planting in Wisconsin corn fields. The corn is planted in freshly plowed land in a seedbed prepared by the wheels of the tractor, and according to a survey made by the University of Wisconsin, it has reduced the labor of soil packing, seedbed preparation and cultivation. The saving can be up to 40 per cent of tillage costs, or \$5 per acre.

Another advantage, according to farmers who were questioned, is that they could plant the corn within 24 hours after plowing. This cut down losses of moisture, which is urgently needed during germination. V



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them a place in every garden



William Miles

Better Iris For Your Garden



[Guide photos

Some of the world-famous iris at Ingersoll, Ont., where William Miles develops winter-hardy varieties, which have brought him some fame and many friendships.

TO most of us, an iris is an all-too-brief June visitor in the perennial bed. Not so for a quiet-spoken farmer, William Miles of Ingersoll, Ont. Iris have dominated his life, provided him with a ceaseless interest, helped him build friendships right around the world, and won him a measure of fame.

His mission has been to produce iris hardy enough for Canada, and with beauty and fragrance to win them a place in every garden. Any morning in June, this farmer will be in his garden early, brass tweezers in hand, carefully selecting pollen from a choice variety, carrying it to a different flower, and attempting to blend characters. He aims to develop brighter colors and sturdier stalks, increase fragrance and build up winter-hardiness. This calls for a high degree of skill and judgment. Every cross must be registered so the ancestry of any plant in his garden is close at hand, revealing the full background of any plants that prove successful enough to warrant naming them as full-fledged varieties.

He uses many of the varieties he has developed himself in his hybridization program. But in blooming season, he visits other iris gardens in the district, bringing home pollen from some of the best plants he can find.

His greatest pride is a bronze plaque awarded to him in 1952 by the British Iris Society. It is awarded once a year to a person anywhere in the world, deemed to have made a noteworthy contribution to the iris industry. It was the first time it came to Canada.

Mr. Miles will show you such varieties as his famous Ballet in Blue, or

Vice Regal, with its rich burgundy purple bloom, or Elizabeth of England, a recent one, or City of Stratford—only a few of the 20 or so which he has produced and named in his own garden. There is also a striking pink bloom, not named as yet, which is being perfected, and will bring gardeners still another masterpiece. He is crossing a greenish-white variety, derived from blue ancestors, back onto a well-formed blue variety in an attempt to intensify the blue in the new generation. He says prospects for success appear bright.

While he sells a few iris from the door, outstanding productions are likely to be purchased by commercial nurseries and propagated and sold that way. In fact, he says, once a variety goes into commercial production, it is only a few years until the fast-growing plants have produced sufficient rhizomes that they are available in almost limitless quantities for commercial sale. That is one of the best features of iris. Once the green-thumbed gardener sets the roots into his garden, he will soon have a bed creating a mass of color at blooming season.—D.R.B.

Increased Yields

STRAWBERRY yields can be increased by building up soil organic matter. Barnyard manure is a good source of organic matter. If this isn't available, hay, straw, and green manure crops can be applied. If straw or grass hay is used, extra nitrogen (75 pounds of ammonium nitrate per ton of material) is needed to help decomposition. When legume hay is used, extra nitrogen isn't needed. V

How to Care For Your Tulips

TULIPS are always welcome in the spring because they are the first major flower of substantial size, with a wide adaptation.

The bulbs are very hardy. The Morden Experimental Station reports that some plantings have persisted without moving, for 25 years. Nevertheless, the station points out, the accepted practice is to lift the bulbs yearly, or at the most every second year, after the foliage has turned yellow in July. At this time the bulb is resting and those which have been taken up are sorted as to size, placed in some shallow receptacle and stored in a dry shed or other place, until late September or October. They are then replanted preferably in a new location to avoid trouble from disease.

Morden recommends that the soil should be worked at least eight inches deep. If the soil is stiff and heavy, dig in two or three inches of litter cover such as acid peat, leaf mold or compost humus. Barnyard manure, if applied, should be rotted and worked deeply, so that it will be below the bulbs, because fresh manure in contact with bulbs encourages rot. In addition, ammonium phosphate (11-48-0) should be worked into the upper four inches of soil so that the plants will develop large bulbs and perhaps persist longer.

Tulips prefer a medium light loam, but they will do well in any good well-drained garden soil which is exposed to the sun for at least half of each day.

It is also well to remember that the larger the bulbs, the better the flowers. Morden recommends for prairie planting, to set the bulbs so that the nose is four to six inches below the surface with the bulbs about five to six inches apart. Care should be taken to avoid bruising, or wounding, which may permit diseases to enter. V

Progress Against Clubroot

THERE has been some encouraging progress in the control of clubroot disease on cabbages and swedes. At the Charlottetown Science Service Laboratory, P.E.I., drenches of a fungicide, Vancide 51, gave satisfactory control of clubroot infested soil when cabbages were being transplanted. Mercuric chloride was highly effective in swedes, when applied in a narrow band, just below seed level.

It was also found that a German cabbage line has considerable resistance to four races of clubroot.

This disease may develop extensively before it shows above ground. It appears in the open usually through a temporary wilting of leaves on bright days, and later the wilt may become permanent, or growth will be retarded. In some cases, there may be only a gradual, inconspicuous wilting of the plant.

Infected roots enlarge quite rapidly to form clubs, which decay and form a material which is poisonous to the plant. This is one cause of wilting. Small clubs are the doorway for rot-producing organisms, and these cause the greatest loss. V



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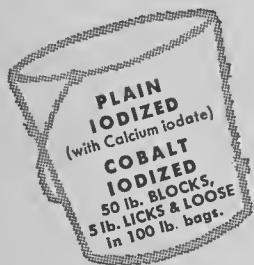
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When planning crop or livestock production, read GUIDE-POSTS on page 8.



POULTRY

New Ways With Broilers

BROILER production has developed so fast on account of improved disease control and management. In addition, the integration of production, processing and marketing, with improved feeds and broiler strains, has provided a more favorable ratio between the feed required and the meat produced.

Leonard Griesback, of the Fredericton Experimental Farm, N.B., who has outlined these points in a summary of broiler trends, says that large-scale production is permitting the use of mechanical feeders and other labor savers, which with modern housing and other equipment, are enabling one man to care for 20,000 or more birds. The catching and crating of the finished broilers, and the cleaning of litter do require some extra help. With this type of production, a profit of a few cents per bird is providing a satisfactory income, whereas returns from a few hundred birds may not be worth the effort, unless a special market is available.

The strains most in demand for efficient broiler production are usually low egg producers, but tests at Fredericton are showing that some local strains, which were bred mainly as layers, may be used for crossing with outstanding broiler strain males to produce commercial broilers. If this method is developed successfully, it could mean that a small flock of a low egg-producing broiler strain, with a relatively larger flock of dual-purpose purebreds, could produce commercial broiler hatching eggs economically. To date, selection with an outstanding broiler strain and a local dual-purpose strain at Fredericton has resulted in crossbreds heavier at 10 weeks than either of the parent strains.

Plan Houses For More Profit

IF you want more poultry profits, improve your laying house," says Jack Peck, farm mechanics consultant for the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. The points he makes are as follows:

1. Protect laying hens from sudden temperature changes. Between 45° and 55°F. is best. This means proper insulation and good ventilation. Locate the henhouse on a well-drained site, sheltered from winter winds, protected from hot summer sun, and with a concrete floor 4" thick, laid over 6" to 10" of gravel. A strip of insulation between the edges of the concrete floor and the foundation will also help.

2. Allow 3½ sq. ft. floor space per bird. Make the house square for economy of construction.

3. Provide floor drainage by making a slope of one-quarter inch per foot toward the floor drains. Use deep litter on the floor.

4. Window area should be 4 to 5 per cent of the floor area. If you prefer not to have windows, according to the modern trend, provide electric lights with automatic controls. Artificial lighting gives the hens a 14-hour day, and reduces the building cost and heat losses through the absence of windows. Ventilation is taken care of by fans delivering one cubic foot of air per minute per pound of poultry.

Proteins And Egg Laying

THE protein requirements of laying hens are still open to doubt.

The Standard proposed by the National Research Council in 1954 was a laying ration containing 15 per cent protein. Since then, high energy rations have become popular, and it has been a common practice to feed higher protein levels, because consumption of high energy diets is lower, and it has been thought that a higher protein level would be required to maintain the same protein intake. It may be, according to recent work, that protein requirements, even on comparatively high energy diets, should remain at 15 per cent or less.

Reporting results obtained at three experimental farms, J. R. Aitken, Ottawa, has said that with Canadian all-mash laying rations, 15 per cent protein was ample for maintenance of egg production and body weight. However, with protein levels as low as 14 per cent, a high level of egg production has been maintained, even on diets containing 900 calories of productive energy per pound.

It seems that future recommendations should place more emphasis on the relationship between protein and energy in the diet, on protein quality, and on more refinements in determining the protein content of the diet.

Why Grit Is Necessary

LAYERS need plenty of grit to help grind whole grain and other coarse feed for easy digestion. Irving P. Mork, North Dakota's extension poultryman, says that grit should not be confused with oyster shell, which is used to add calcium to the hens' diet.

Digestive system acids won't affect a good, insoluble grit like ground granite, quartz or feldspar, he says. These grits continue their grinding action until they're worn down to a size that will pass through the digestive tract.

If you're feeding an all-mash ration, grit may not be strictly necessary, but it is usually a useful addition, especially if the mash is ground coarse. Grit commonly comes in three sizes for chicks, medium and large hens.

Egg Care

EGGS should be collected at least three times a day, preferably in wire baskets. Keep egg room temperature at 45-50°F., and at a humidity of 80 per cent or better. Dry clean your eggs, don't wash them, and when packing, pack them large end up. Ship at least twice per week.

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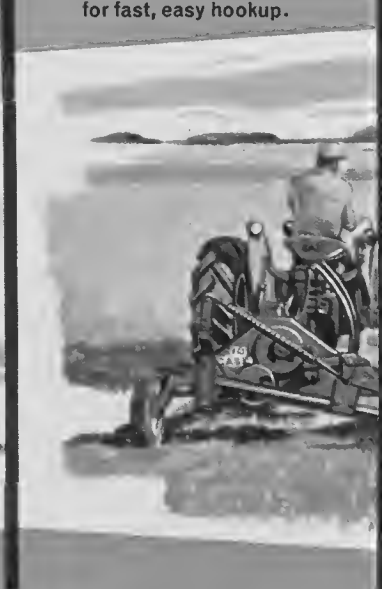
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400 3+ Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; gasoline, LP-gas; 4 or 8 working ranges; standard 4-wheel, dual wheels, adjustable front axle.

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500 3-4 Plow Tractor; gasoline, LP-gas engine; 4-speed, 12-speed tripl-range, shuttle transmissions; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; complete hydraulics.

NEW

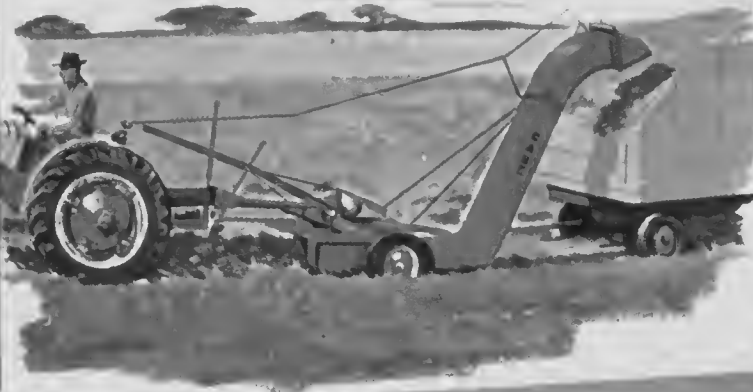
600 4-Plow Tractor with Case-o-matic Drive; gasoline, LP-gas; 4 or 8 working ranges; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle.

NEW

700 4-5 Plow Tractor; diesel, gasoline, LP-gas, distillate fuel; 8-speed dual-range transmission; standard 4-wheel, row crop with single or dual wheels, adjustable front axle; duo-control hydraulics and Eagle-Hitch.



operations... starts heavy
without slipping the clutch or
and twine models, have
for increased capacity,



Case-o-matic Drive gets peak production from this Case Utility Harvester because heavy crops just can't slug it down. Here is a sturdy, low-cost machine for green-chop feeding.



Case-o-matic Drive lets you walk through the heaviest crop without clutching and shifting... maintains smooth, steady PTO speed. Case Forage Harvesters are available in two sizes with four quick-change heads.

performs them all on your farm...

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Team a **Case-o-matic Drive** tractor with one of these new high-efficiency Case machines... or hook a **Case-o-matic Drive** tractor onto your present equipment—you'll notice the big difference right away! Feel **Case-o-matic Drive's** tremendous pull power on heavy draft loads... notice how it cushions shock loads. Enjoy perfect control at headlands or row ends. Chop right through rank or uneven stands

—harvest down or tangled crops—bale the heaviest windrows without clutching, down-shifting or stalling.

Find out for yourself how you get more efficient implement performance—better work—how you save time—cut your fuel and maintenance costs. Try **Case-o-matic Drive** on your farm and find out all the many ways it can help you increase your profits.

both, shockproof, instant-
reduces overall mower
hitches to drawbar of
ance

Case-o-matic Drive permits safe, easy square turns without clutching or shifting... maintains fast, even sickle speed regardless of ground speed. Case mounted and semi-mounted mowers have one-piece main frame, hydraulic control and cushioned V-belt drive.

Case 200 Side Delivery Rake fills out the Case haying team... is built in both Eagle Hitch and drawbar models. Has short, fast side-stroke for extra-gentle handling of hay.



it your individual jobs exactly...

ES...124 MODELS...



NEW

5-Plow Tractor with **Case-o-matic Drive**; diesel, LP-gas, distillate 8 power ranges; standard 4-wheel, row crop with dual front wheels, stable front axle.

NEW

900 5-6 Plow Tractor with 6 forward speeds; diesel or LP-gas; standard 4-wheel; power steering and duo-control hydraulics; deluxe Health Ride seat.

NEW

310 Hi-torque 42 gross horsepower Case engine with 3-speed transmission. Hydraulics, PTO, belt pulley, toolbar and 3-point Snap-lock Hitch, give wide range of application.

NEW

610 Choice of gas or diesel 62 gross horsepower engine, Terramatic transmission. Four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift. Dual hydraulics... rear mounted toolbar... dozer available.

NEW

810 80 gross horsepower, with either diesel or gasoline engine and Terramatic transmission for independent power control of each track. Four gear ranges forward and reverse. Dual hydraulics... toolbar for implements... dozer available.

NEW

1010 100 gross horsepower diesel engine, four gear ranges forward and reverse—hydraulic power shift and Terramatic transmission. Dual control hydraulics... rear mounted toolbar... dozer available.

To fit the job exactly...

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or direct drive with a
flick of your finger!

Plant accurately and fast with direct drive, flick to Case-o-matic Drive for safe, easy turns. Versatile Case planters handle cotton, corn, beets, beans and vegetables.



Disk more acres per day with Case-o-matic Drive, with complete control over both tractor and implement. Case S wheel-type tandem disk harrows do a thorough once-over job. Sizes 7 to 17-foot.

In heavy tillage, *Case-o-matic Drive* lets you work in a faster range... delivers up to double pull-power... takes you through the tough spots without down-shifting or stalling

In light-load planting or cultivating, a flick of your finger and you're into direct drive for precise travel speeds... flick back into *Case-o-matic Drive* for easiest-ever row-end turning.

Case-o-matic Drive provides maximum flexibility... precise tip-toe accelerator control for easing past small plants. Case drive-in cultivators can be mounted in minutes by one man without heavy tugging or lifting.

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Selecting Water Systems

THE things to keep in mind when choosing a water pressure system for the farm, in their order of importance, are:

1. Daily requirements.
2. Yield of water at the source.
3. Depth to minimum water level.
4. Location of system in relation to buildings.
5. Length and size of the discharge lines.

The Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., gives three alternatives for pumping equipment to be used for shallow wells (less than 25 feet deep). These are the centrifugal pump, the single and the double-acting reciprocal pump. These units may be offset from the well location.

For deep wells (over 25 feet) reciprocating pump must be located directly over the well, and may have a single- or double-acting, working barrel. Jet pumps may be installed in an offset position in deep wells, but the maximum lift for single stage models is 120 feet.

Make sure that the tank has enough capacity for your needs. Because most systems operate between 40 and 20 pounds per square inch, only one-fifth of the total capacity is available. Normally, a 42-gallon tank is sufficient for most water systems, but larger tanks are needed for installations where livestock use the same source of supply, or where well yield is low.

Pipe friction is important in the design of a pressure system, and the

use of too small a pipe may demand an unnecessarily high horsepower. The total lost head, in feet, between the well and top includes depth from the pump to low water, the elevation from the pump to the tank, the pipe friction loss, and the tank pressure setting. The horsepower is one-half the daily requirement multiplied by the total lost head, and divided by 2,000.

Various piping and pump location arrangements may be tried to find the best possible location of pump and tank, and the proper pipe size. V

Cupboard For Branding Irons



[Guide photo]

ON many ranches, branding irons have to be rounded up along with the cattle. When not in use, they lie around in various places and then turn up missing just when needed. Jake Wambeke, Alberta rancher, solved this problem by building an aluminum-sheathed cupboard alongside his cattle squeeze to keep his irons handy and free from rust. V

Farm-Made Straw Stacker

USING plywood, pieces of angle iron and parts of an old threshing machine, rancher Rex McLean of High River, Alta., made himself a handy straw collector which can be hitched on behind his combine.

Straw coming from the combine is carried to the stacker by an elevated conveyor. When the stacker is full, a tripping rope is pulled and the load dumped on the ground.

Bunched this way, the straw remains above snow level so cattle can feed on it in winter, or the small stacks can be hauled in easily with a Farmhand. V



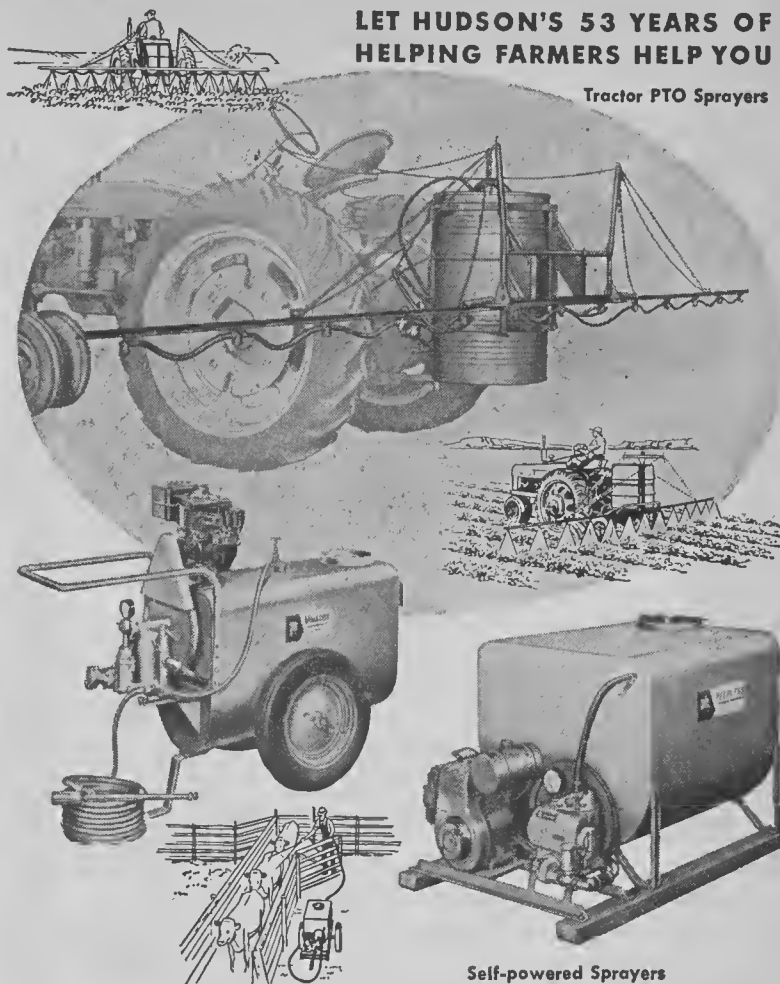
[Guide photo]

Rex McLean's straw stacker, with tripping rope, operated behind a combine.

How to be SURE you get the RIGHT sprayer or duster

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SIMPLEX sprayers are easiest to fill, seal leak-tight, and pump: 7 strokes do work of 10! For barn, yard, garden, patch weed control.

BAK-PAK* continuous high-pressure fog or long-range sprayer. 5-gal. tank. Comfort-Back*. Ideal for patch weed control, other spraying.

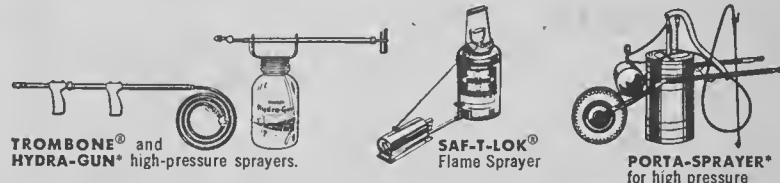
BAK-PAK* power Duster is new, compact, easily carried on back. High-velocity discharge. Has mist attachment, finger-tip controls.



CAPITAL® 2-Spray continuous sprayer. Flip pin for fog or coarse spray. Has thumb valve, 3-qt. container. Other models in 1-qt. size.

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The June Set-Aside provides the funds to carry on the regular advertising and merchandising programs of Dairy Farmers of Canada. This is *your work . . . carried on in your behalf* to promote the sale of the dairy foods *you produce*. You should support the June Set-Aside *because it supports you*. Here's how:

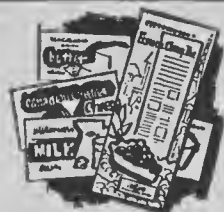
Advertising—Six month-long dairy food promotions that will blanket the country with a heavy schedule of hard-hitting ads—in 92 daily newspapers—in 262 weekly newspapers—in 7 national magazines—and over 12 French language radio stations.

Publicity—The Dairy Foods Service Bureau will back up these six major promotions with a constant barrage of news releases, food stories, tested recipes, pictures and scripts to newspapers, magazines, radio and TV stations all over Canada. This work also goes on all year round, reaching housewives in a never-ending stream in the months when there are no special promotions.

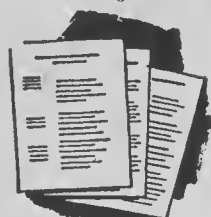
Tie-in promotions—In June, over 4,000 food stores from coast to coast will participate in the *June Is Dairy Month* promotion. These stores will have large, colourful banners and special displays featuring the Dairy Month theme—to reach housewives at the moment when they're buying foods for the family.

How does all this help you? Well, first of all, it helps sell dairy foods **NOW**—and that is mighty important for your income today. But it also helps sell dairy foods tomorrow and in the months and years to come.

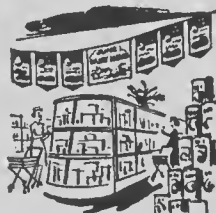
The job of educating people to the regular use of dairy foods rests with the advertising and merchandising programs of Dairy Farmers of Canada. It is a sound promotional program to maintain and increase public acceptance of the goods you sell. Support the June Set-Aside. It is a good investment in your own future.



Advertising in daily and weekly newspapers and national magazines.



Radio commercials over French language stations.



From coast to coast, over 4,000 food stores tie-in with June Is Dairy Month.



Radio and Television publicity.



Recipe creation, testing and distribution.



News releases, food stories and pictures for newspapers and magazines.



Colorful point-of-purchase display material.

FARM MECHANICS

Looking After The Hydraulic System

OVER 90 per cent of hydraulic system troubles on the tractor are caused by dirt, according to the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask. It pays to be sure that oil added to the system is clean, and that filler caps are on tight. If you open any part of the system, always prevent dirt from getting into it.

A good hydraulic oil should lubricate moving parts, prevent rust and corrosion and resist foaming. It is important to have oil of the right viscosity—if it's too heavy, responses will be slow and there will be excessive pressure in the pump; if it's too thin it may break down in hot weather.

The oil level in the supply tank should be kept up, because the oil is cooled in the tank, and when it gets low, there is overheating and there could be a breakdown.

Make certain that hoses and fittings are the proper size for the system. A hose or coupling that is too small will not allow oil to pass through fast enough, and the system will respond slowly. V

Reducing Gasoline Losses

IN selecting the type and location of a gasoline storage tank for the farm, a point to bear in mind is that the sun evaporates the gas. Here is a report from the North Dakota Agricultural College concerning tests in the U.S.A.

A supply of 290 gallons of gasoline stored in six vented drums for a month showed a loss of 30 gallons through evaporation. The same amount in a vented tank on a rack above ground lost 11 gallons, but a 290-gallon underground tank lost only 7 gallons. However, when the above-ground tank had a pressure relief cap, and pressure was maintained at 3 pounds per square inch, the loss was reduced to as little as 3 gallons.

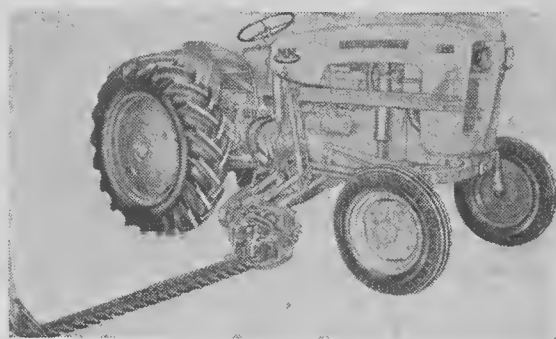
Anything to reduce evaporation and keep the fuel cool is good practice. Locate the tank in the shade and at a safe distance from buildings. Install a pressure cap and keep the pressure at three pounds per square inch. If a lot of fuel is used, the best storage is an underground tank coated with a preservative. V



Up-to-date equipment
of interest to farmers

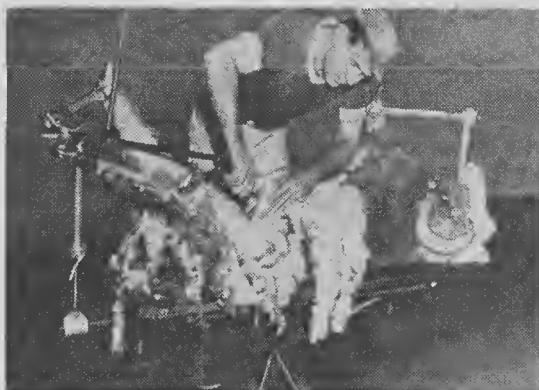
SIDE MOWER

This is a new side-mounted mower designed for center power take-off, which is located under the transmission housing. The side-mounting permits full visibility of the cutter bar, and the cut is right up to the edge of the rear wheel track. (Minneapolis-Moline Company) (213) V



SHEARING TABLE

This shearing table holds any size or weight of sheep firmly, and rotates in a complete circle to put the work right in front of the shearer. As the fleece comes off, it rests on the table, keeping the wool in a cleaner condition. Holding arms and claws are adjustable, and are designed to hold the sheep comfortably. (Sunbeam Corporation.) (214) V



POTATO HARVESTER

This harvester is said to handle 10 bushels of potatoes a minute with a 3-man crew, or faster than 25 pickers behind a 2-row digger. All chain conveyors and tables are coated with rubber. (John Bean Division) (215) V



DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA

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For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).



Ernie Barnstaple, Equipment Manager of Rosafé Farm, Ontario, agrees with dealer Sholdice and regularly installs new sets of Champions in all engines used on his 600 acre farm.

Ontario farm implement dealer says: **"A new planting season calls for a new set of Champion Spark Plugs"**

That's what F. J. (Woody) Sholdice, proprietor of Brampton's Sholdice Service and Supplies Ltd., a Massey-Harris-Ferguson dealership, advises. "A new set of Champion spark plugs installed before the planting season will pay for itself several times over in fuel savings alone. Worn plugs boost fuel costs. And they can make a tractor lose power *before you realize it.*"

"I advise changing spark plugs every 150-200 hours of operation. And I always recommend *Champions*—the first choice of the men who design and build Canada's tractors."



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Continued from page 11

THE BULL OR THE BOTTLE?



[Guide photo

Murrel Bowman (left), undergraduate student of O.V.C., served as inseminator for the Minor herd. The cowboys herd the cows into an inseminator chute.

recommended a young undergraduate student, Murrel Bowman, to do the inseminating. Most of the semen was to come from Court Lionheart 29th (one of North America's outstanding Hereford bulls), some from an Ontario Polled Hereford, and the rest from a Texas-bred Charolaise which was then at Waterloo, Ont.

THERE was a lot of work to be done back at the ranch before the big job could get started. John threw out the idea of cattle squeezes in favor of insemination corrals. "Squeezes are inclined to annoy animals and make them nervous," he pointed out. A freezer to hold the semen was purchased for \$350, and fencing materials and labor ran about \$1,100. Breeding finally began on June 29, and the western beef world watched and waited.

The technique was simple, but effective. Cows in heat were located by a couple of "detector" bulls that had been fitted with belts and aprons which prevented them from breeding. These bulls stayed near the water holes, following groups of cows as they came into the corrals, and then wandering eventually back to meet a new bunch. Cows collected during the day were serviced that evening, put in a holding corral overnight, and given another shot of semen next morning. Those gathered in the morning, got their first insemination right away, and the second one in the evening.

To service the animals, the cows were run into a crowding chute, four at a time, and held there with cross poles. The last animal was placed just in front of a swing gate which enabled technician Bowman to work unhampered. As each cow was done, the one ahead was moved back for its turn with the inseminator. The most animals serviced in any one day was 104, and inseminating time per cow was 2 minutes.

For the records, each cow was marked with a streak of aluminum paint — one for the first service, and a crossing streak for the second. The

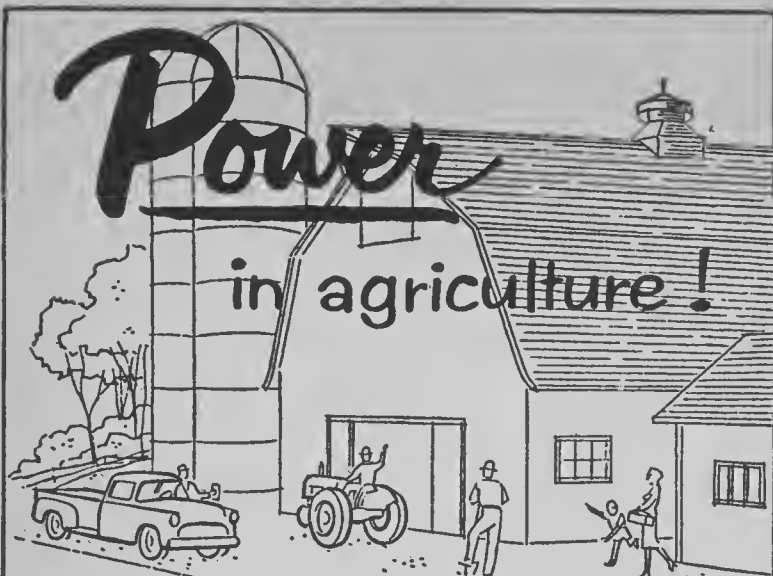
location and type of mark was coded so the operator could tell just when each animal had been bred. While they were being handled, each cow was scrubbed on the neck and back with insecticide as an added bonus.

But the real bonus began to show up during the first week of August when over 1,000 cows had been bred. By this time, 200 of them had passed the 3-week post breeding period. The number of cows in calf appeared to be running about 85 per cent for the old Lionheart bull (originally bred by Earls Court Farm, Lytton, B.C.), and even higher for the 400-500 cows bred by the two younger bulls. A later pregnancy test on 100 cows confirmed these high conception rates. Almost all the 2-year-olds had been successfully bred early in the season—generally a big problem on cattle ranches.

Toting up the costs, the picture was even more encouraging. Including semen, equipment, extra ranch labor, and Murrel Bowman's wages (but not including the corral layout), the total cost per cow was about \$4.30. By gambling \$5,000 on A.I., John Minor had saved an overhead investment in bulls of some \$25,000, plus about \$5,000 replacement costs and \$3,500 in maintenance. At one dollar per dose, or two dollars per cow (each was inseminated twice), the semen cost would just about equal the value of grass and feed eaten by the bull herd.

Minor's gamble had paid off handsomely. But, like most successful gamblers, John had an ace up his sleeve all the time. While the job was going on he had kept equipment on hand to collect semen from his own bulls—just in case the frozen semen didn't pan out quite as expected.

HOW does A.I. stack up for the average rancher? That would depend a great deal on the location and terrain of the ranch property. Part of Minor's success was because his stock had to come to the insemination corrals strategically located at the waterholes. In the rough country of the Alberta foothills, or B.C. interior,



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with its abundant streams and small lakes, the job would require a full-scale round-up. Even Dr. H. A. Herman, executive secretary of the National Association of Artificial Breeders, Columbia, Mo., doubts whether it would be feasible to use A.I. under ordinary range conditions. John Minor himself thinks insemination would only pay the man with over 500 cows to breed, but Prof. William E. Howell of the University of Saskatchewan takes the opposite view. He believes A.I. is the only answer for small farmers who want to keep a few cows without the expense and risk of maintaining a bull. In an artificial breeding short course he conducted recently, Dr. Howell was surprised to find that 19 out of 22 attending were beef cattle operators.

"Disease control is the clincher in the case for A.I.," he stated. Infections of the reproductive tract are transmitted through natural mating, but A.I. bulls are kept in clean, healthy surroundings and regularly attended by veterinarians. Too, right after collection, semen is examined for disease organisms, and antibiotics are then added to take care of any that have escaped notice. A man can clean up his herd quickly without cutting the volume of his production."

Another "clincher" is that through the practice of extending (diluting) semen, one ejaculation can now be used to service about 800 cows. Where a bull will sire from 30 to 100 offspring in a year by natural breeding, he can service several thousand via artificial insemination. Famous bulls need not be lost to the breeding world when they die because frozen semen can be stored as long as 5 years and still retain its viability. Frozen semen also means that cattlemen anywhere in the world can breed their cows to the best bulls in existence.

Said Tom Lasater of Matheson, Col., (The Country Guide, Feb. 1958) with typical enthusiasm, "I look on A.I. as the biggest advance in the beef breeding industry since it first started as a commercial enterprise."

PUREBRED men on both sides of the Line don't share this enthusiasm. Their business is producing bulls for sale, and many look on A.I. as a threat to their very existence. Last February at Brandon, Man., the Canadian Joint Beef Breeds Association presented a special brief on the A.I. menace. Both the Canadian and American Hereford breeders' associations restrict registration of artificially bred Hereford calves to cases where the sire and dam are owned by the same breeder. At present, the Cana-

dian Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus breeders are more lenient. They allow registration of A.I. sired purebred calves as long as the insemination is performed by a licensed technician.

Commented Professor Howell, "If breed associations implement rules which hinder livestock improvement they are doing themselves a great disservice. The logical outcome of such regulations will be an ever-increasing swing to A.I. on the part of commercial cattlemen, bringing closer the day when purebred men will find themselves producing bulls for other purebreeders in a business completely isolated from the commercial beef cattle industry."

Commercial cattleman Keith Reesor of Walsh, Alta., is inclined to think the pendulum is swinging that

way already. Said Keith, "If the national breed associations had opened their ranks to insemination as a means of quick improvement of purebred herds, it's possible that commercial beef interest in A.I. would never have originated."

Does artificial insemination mean the end of the purebred business? Not a chance because A.I. can't exist without it. There'll always be a market for good purebred bulls for both artificial and natural service, and the demand for good purebred cows will be greater than ever. But some breeders with low quality herds might become commercial cattlemen, and access to the country's top bulls might inspire some commercial men to become breeders. A.I. could well be a real beginning for both.



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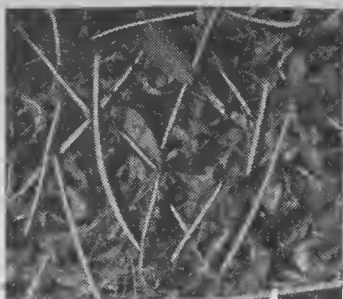
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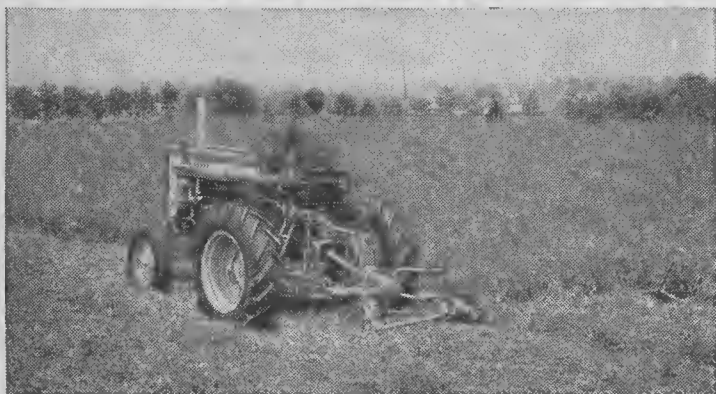
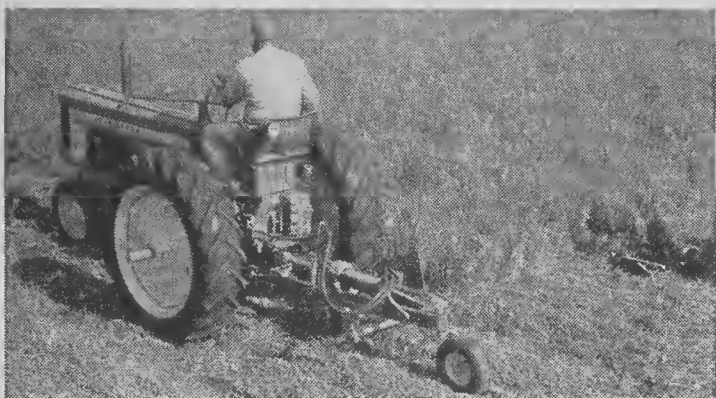


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Lost leaves . . . lost dollars! Poor timing and poor handling really cost money in legume hay crops. With better than 70 per cent of the feed value and most of the carotene

(vitamin A) in the leaves, you'll need the *fast but gentle* handling of John Deere Equipment to save the valuable leaves and pocket full profit over many years of service.

NEW High-Capacity Mowers Cut 35 or More Acres per Day



Two brand-new mowers—the flexible No. 8 Caster-Wheel Mower (shown at top) and the convenient 3-point-hitch No. 9 (above)—cut

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John Deere Rakes feature the 4-bar reel, reducing shattering of leaves by contacting the crop less often. Curved teeth gently lift hay

onto stubble, forming better, faster-curing windrows. The low-cost, 3-point-hitch 350 PTO Rake is shown . . . other types available.

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Continued from page 14

EASTERN

where it will cause damage. However, work done at the OAC by P. H. Southwell of the Agricultural Engineering Department has not yet shown any increase in corn yields when the split boot was replaced with the newer type of band placement equipment.

One of the chief proponents of band seeding is Dr. R. L. Cook, head of the Soil Science Department at Michigan State University. He says it is especially useful in getting better catches of the small-seeded legumes.

"Band seeding is the best way to establish a legume seeding," he declares. "The seeds are dropped on top of the soil directly over a band of fertilizer which is covered by at least 1 inch of fertilizer-free soil. The seed should be pressed down by means of a packer wheel. No other means should be taken to cover the seed."

Many advantages are claimed for band fertilizing grasses and legumes. Only two-thirds as much legume seed, and only one-half as much grass seed is said to be required with this method of application. The shallow soil coverage results in better germination and emergence, the fertilizer is more efficiently used, and the plants get off to a better start. The technique also makes it possible to place the fertilizer where the legume and grass plants can make full use of it, while the weeds cannot.

However, if care is not taken to rig the drill properly for band placement, warns one extension man, the system has no advantage over ordinary broadcast seedings.

WHAT about band placement equipment? The American Potash Institute reports that most of the major machinery companies make equipment that will place fertilizers safely and effectively for row crops. In most instances, this is accomplished with a separate disk opener or shoe that adjusts both sideways and up and down.

Some companies are making conversion kits which will convert a split boot applicator to band placement. The extra cost of this kit, or regular band placement equipment,

usually does not exceed \$10 per row of planting equipment.

Thus, placement is a relatively minor expense in comparison to fertilizer cost. It will pay to check with the farm implement dealer to make sure he has, or can get, band placement equipment.

James H. Eakin, Extension Agronomist at Penn State University, gives the following description of how to convert a grain drill for band seeding of grasses and legumes.

For each disk or hoe on the grain drill you will need: (1) About 40 inches of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch garden hose, or the regular steel ribbon tubing made for band seeding. (2) About 4 feet of pipe hanger strap metal (14 gauge, 1 inch—the heavier the better). (3) Three machine bolts $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{16}$ inches. (4) One 8-penny finishing nail or a short length of wire.

In mounting the garden hose to the seed box, remove the regular discharge tube. Mount the garden hose directly to the short spout connected to the bottom of grass seed box. Slip the garden hose over the spout and drive the nail through the hose and pipe. Bend the ends of the nail around the hose to hold it securely.

Next, form the pipe hanger strap metal to receive and hold in place the discharge end of the seed tube. Obtain a rod with the same diameter as the garden hose (a broomstick will do). Place rod in the middle of the length of strap iron and bend it around so that the ends meet. Pound the strap iron on both sides next to the rod to form an opening to receive the garden hose.

Once this is done, connect the open ends of the strap iron to the eye in which the drag chain normally fits (drag chain should be discarded). Secure with a machine bolt. Bring garden hose down through the opening just made in the strap iron.

Cost of rigging a drill for band seeding of grasses and legumes should not exceed \$15, according to the extension agronomist at Penn State University.—D.B. V

WESTERN

developed, is now available which will place the fertilizer a fraction of an inch away from any type of seed.



"You going to know tonight if I'll be flower girl, Sis?"

The University of Alberta has done some test seeding with this device with varied results. In one plot, a band of 11-48-0 was laid down with the seed (as most farmers are still doing), and in another, the special attachment was used, placing the fertilizer about three-eighths of an inch away. But come harvest time, there was no appreciable difference in yield. Where each element was applied alone, however, nitrogen gave the best results when placed away from the seed, and phosphorus performed better when placed with the seed. In all cases, though, it was found best to apply the two in mixture because the presence of nitrogen makes more phosphorus available to the growing plants.

A lot of fertilizer placement studies have been made in the irrigated row crop areas of southern Alberta, and in the special crop areas of Manitoba. In the sugar beet fields, 40 per cent of the fertilizer is placed directly with the seed, and the remainder in two bands—one at the side, and the other about 2 inches below the seed. Where these crops are grown under contract (as most are), it is a special condition of the contract that at least 100 pounds per acre of 11-48-0 be applied, and the recommended placement varies with each crop.

THE biggest fertilizer news on the prairies is the increasing use of nitrogen and phosphorus for pastures. Although most of this is broadcast as a top dressing (as early as possible in the spring) placement machines are available for this that will put the fertilizer 4 inches below the surface on 10-inch centers. However, results

at both Lacombe Experimental Farm and the University of Alberta indicate that better results can be obtained from the surface dressing, because of conditions peculiar to the western plains.

"We haven't had the same results with these placement machines here as they have in more humid areas," Dr. C. F. Bentley, head of the University Soil Science Department, explained. "I expect the reason for this is the tearing up of the sod, and subsequent loss of moisture. After all, a lot of our land lies in the semi-arid zone where evaporation is high. Most years we just haven't any excess moisture to play around with."

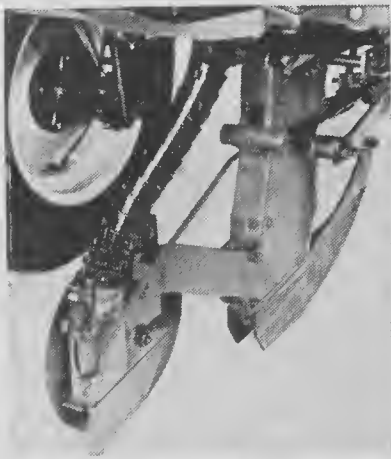
In the United States, increased yields through fertilizer placement have varied widely from state to state, and from crop to crop. In Ohio, corn showed a yield increase of 105 per cent over an identical crop where the fertilizer was applied on the surface, but in Indiana the increase for the same crop was only about 20 per cent. Similarly, cucumbers in Washington state showed a 154 per cent increase through placement, while a Kansas wheat crop increased only 26 per cent. But all these results were alike in one respect—through band placement, these crops only needed about half as much fertilizer to do the job.

Because of the large returns possible from specialty crops through proper placement, one of the most active fields of fertilizer research today is to find where the chemicals should be put to give the best results. Most experts agree, however, that no single placement position is best for all crops, or all areas.—C.V.F. V

Band-Fertilizing in Practice



Drill rigged by a farmer to band seed using some lengths of hose.



A single-disk opener with runner type is for band fertilizing corn.



Broadcast seeding of alfalfa has resulted in this poor emergence.



Band-seeded alfalfa in an adjacent plot is a striking contrast.

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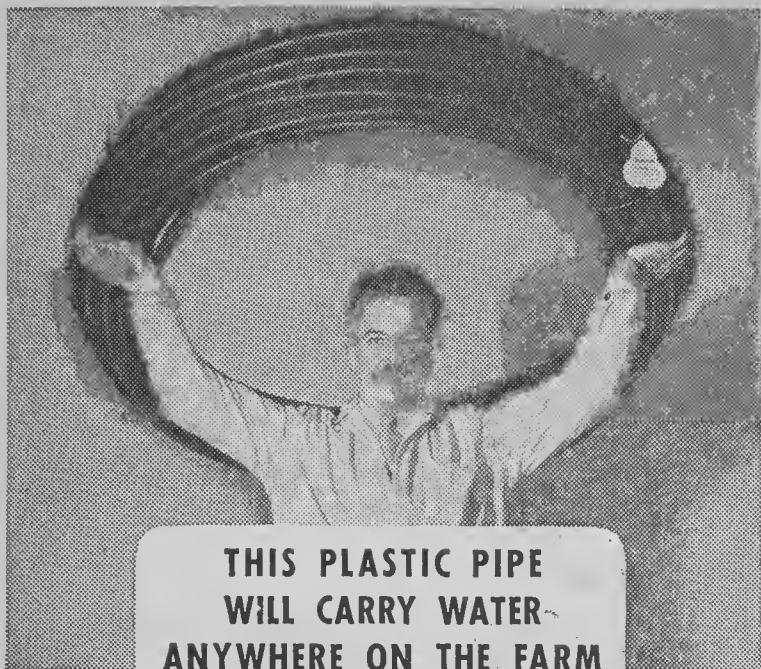
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Continued from page 15

DO YOU KNOW ALL ABOUT TILLAGE?

covered, but most of it could still be seen. This would hold the trash securely and would minimize erosion by wind and water. If the trash was all buried, the bare surface would be very susceptible to erosion. If, on the other hand, the trash were left loose on the top, it might be blown away or washed away, which would increase the hazards of erosion.

It was interesting to observe the variation in the results from the different outfits. The judges were able to pick out the machine that was traveling too fast, because it scattered the trash on the surface and pulverized the soil. On the fine sandy loam where the match was conducted, the optimum speed proved to be about 3½ m.p.h. At this speed, the soil was left lumpy rather than dusty, and the stubble was not thrown onto the surface. The machine which was equipped with sharp disks cut through the trash and this produced a more uniform weed cut. At the same time, when it was properly adjusted and operated at the correct speed, it left the trash well anchored.

One of the common faults was to pull or throw the soil into the center, and not get the desired weed kill. Some operators, on the other hand, were able to "feather out" the soil on the edge of the cut and still obtain a good weed kill.

Each item on the score sheet was carefully checked by the judges. If on level ground, for example, the machine did not track well because of a faulty hitch, a contestant was penalized. In the score sheet there were 10 points for straightness of work. In this field, which was moderately rolling, this presented a real problem for some operators, and was a further test of their skill. Unless an operator was "up on his toes," the machine would tend to run down the side of a slope, and the line of work would be crooked, and there might even be skips in the work where weeds were not killed. The better operators were prepared for this and overcame it. They moved the tractor slightly up the slope to allow for the contour.

When the judging was completed, the judges assembled the crowd of

125 farmers and discussed the points considered in scoring the work of each team. Suggestions were made on how the machines could be adjusted to operate most efficiently from the standpoint of soil type, weed control, moisture conservation, uniformity of work, and minimizing of erosion by wind and water. There was also discussion on what was an acceptable balanced unit of tractor and disk, and how to minimize cost of operation. It was stressed that different soil types required different adjustments, and that even with the same soil, adjustments should be made when there is variation in moisture conditions.

Demonstrations were then given on the quality of work for the moldboard plow, a cultivator, and a one-way disk. Each implement was tried out and in each case was adjusted by the judges. An old-type, stiff-shank cultivator was used and it was generally thought that it was practically impossible to get a uniform job due to side movement of the shanks, and the limited trash clearance of this machine. The one-way disk which was out of alignment was lined up and difference in quality of work shown.

Throughout the tillage match the ladies were by no means idle. They operated a refreshment booth and sold lunches. In the afternoon, there was a talk on "Deep Freezers and Quick Freezing" by Miss Irene Reid of the Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan. Recent electrification of farms in this area had stimulated a great deal of interest in freezing and freezers.

When the field day was completed, farmers stated that they had a new appreciation of the importance of proper tillage methods. They were convinced that the tillage field day had been a success, and that now they would be better able to adjust their own equipment.

Dr. Rennie concluded: "This type of field day was educational and useful, and was an improvement over other types of field days I have attended."

(Dr. L. C. Paul is associate professor, extension department, Saskatchewan College of Agriculture.—ed.)

He Likes Highland Cattle



A. Besler of Wetaskiwin, Alta., considers Highland cattle can't be beaten for this climate. He imported 34 head from the U.S.A. in 1955. He raises his stock without feeding hay or grain, and they show him a clear profit, says Mr. Besler.



The attractive rambling stone house opens on a walled terrace that catches the sun. The Greens had this built while they were building up the farm.

Continued from page 16

THEY'RE FARMING RHODESIA'S SKYLINE

a manual on horticulture even in the bathroom—and put the best ideas to work.

"Of course we read everything we could lay hands on to get over this difficulty," Mr. Green said. "The best help came from books on New Zealand agriculture. The conditions there seemed to parallel those here, more so than any other publications. It would be impossible for the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture to have treatises on every farm. Why, my next door neighbor's conditions are quite different, at 2,000 feet lower altitude."

EDWARD GREEN allocated 250 acres at the 5,000-foot contour for the dairy cattle, on four hilltops. Beef cattle range at a lower altitude where the land is rougher.

"We breed the Frieslands—you call them Holsteins in Canada, I believe, and they call them Friesians in England. We buy Hereford weaners or older animals to grow them out on grass. The grazing here is not the best, so we keep the beef down at a lower level."

Beef is usually five years old when it goes to market in Southern Rhodesia. Customers there prefer robust flavor to baby beef or veal. Moreover, they are reluctant to pay the higher prices necessary for the finest quality of beef, and the stockman must hold them until the beasts put on sufficient weight.

Most of the cattle diseases of any consequence in Southern Rhodesia are tick-borne, and since the war, regulations insist that stockmen set up cattle dips, and use them weekly. What's more, the dip is inspected at intervals to make sure the solution is up to strength. The Frieslands and 130 Herefords are mustered every week for their swim through 30 yards of chemical bath, in a tank holding 4,000 gallons.

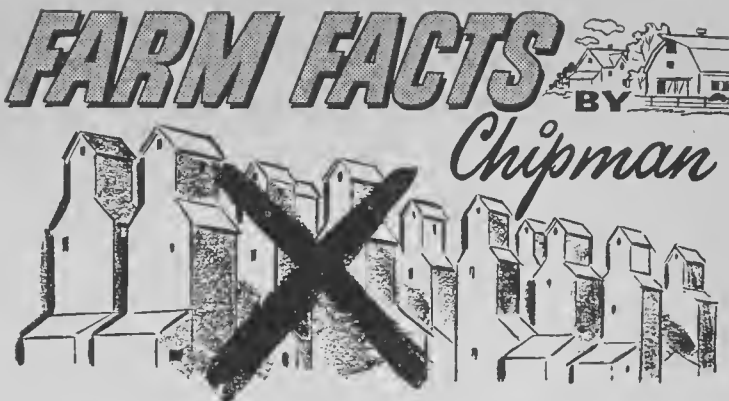
The original Frieslands were brought from the Bulawayo farm, although the Greens worried as to how they might accept the change of altitude. They immediately took to the cooler, wetter climate, and increased their flow of milk. They are hand-milked by African workmen.

The Herefords roam 1,000 acres of rough land, too irregular for cultivation, but not too steep to have a 4-strand barbed-wire fence around it, divided into 4 segments. (Fencing is only now becoming common in Rhodesia.) By rotating the pasture, Green keeps the land from becoming overgrazed, and also prevents cattle trails from creating an erosion problem.

"We take our cream down to the highway once a week, to send into town. The railway company provides scheduled lorry service. If we need a truck right up here at the farm, we can arrange with them for that, say to take in a load of steers or logs."

Another sideline at Mutzarara is the forestry plantation. Soon after the Greens arrived, they set out thousands of black wattle trees. Wattle was bringing a nice price for its bark, from which black dye is extracted, and green or dry, the poles make excellent firewood. Quick growers, the wattles matured in 8 years, and the Greens had a cash crop of bark before the price dropped.

They established thousands of young pine seedlings, too. The seed for these came from the government nursery, and they set them out in hotbeds to begin with. Then they were put out at 9-foot intervals, later thinned to about 200 trees to the acre. Pines grow in only a few parts of Southern Rhodesia, and the Greens put 500 acres of their land into trees, four types of pine but especially the Patula pine, which is greatly in demand for lumber. The thinnings were sliced up



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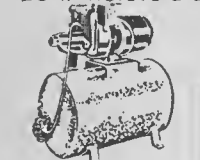
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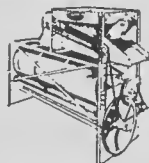
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into lumber right at home, to create the 3-sided potato storage shed.

ROME BEAUTY apples and plums grow well at the 5,000-foot level, somewhat higher than the house. For strangely enough, the tops of these hills have blowholes and springs and sinkholes, so there is no shortage of water. It flows down to the house by gravity.

Below the house is a small citrus orchard. Here grow the oranges and grapefruit that Alicia Green turns into marmalade for the swank Melsetter resort hotel.

Mr. Green, however, is proudest of his 15 acres of certified seed potatoes. It is no easy trick, south of the equator, to produce seed potatoes free of blights, and true to their original form and flavor. Advertisements in Rhodesian newspapers read, "Imported Seed Potatoes" or "Second-from-Imported." The Greens raise a variety called "Up-to-date."

"It's the only variety that flourishes in Southern Rhodesia," Edward Green explained. "And even it has recently

fallen to late blight, in some places. Our seed potatoes are the 18th generation from Imported, and inspectors say that their quality is that of second-generation-from-Imported. There are only three of us in Southern Rhodesia to grow seed potatoes."

The Greens have found the rainfall truly a blessing, though occasionally they feel one can get too much of a good thing. Mutzarara Farm gets 83 inches of rain a year, distributed through every month, so that the grass is always green. There may be light frosts during a 2-month period.

Then the dairy cattle are driven into a kraal of green wattle, where they munch on hay stacks during the night. For the lean "winter" months, the cattle forage on oats and yellow lupine sown for their benefit.

"It never gets too hot up here," Alicia Green said cheerfully. "About 80°F. is the top. We do feel so much more energetic up here, and never feel the need for a rest in the middle of the day now. As for siestas," she laughed, "I've forgotten what they are!"

Continued from page 12

THEY STRIKE FOR FOOD

The average summer rainfall is only about six inches. The temperature averages 47 degrees, but about once every three weeks a frost hits. There is 24 hours of sunlight around June 21. Sunlight, it has been found, will not compensate for low rainfall. Long days hasten only the maturity of certain vegetative plants. With other plants, growth is obtained without maturity. Tests are being made on these considerations, as well as the possibilities of using irrigation.

Other research is being conducted into the tolerance of animals against

cold winters. The temperature on many days in the Yukon goes as low as 50° below zero. In contrast, the 18 head of beef cattle at the farm must face vicious dive bombing attacks from mosquitoes and black flies during the summer period.

The herd spends the entire year out-of-doors. It has access to a dry, open, windproof pen for winter feeding, but must travel some distance to a creek for water.

Oats and barley are easy to grow in the short summer season, and good yields have been obtained. Wheat, however, presents a problem, because it must be cut when immature to avoid early frosts.

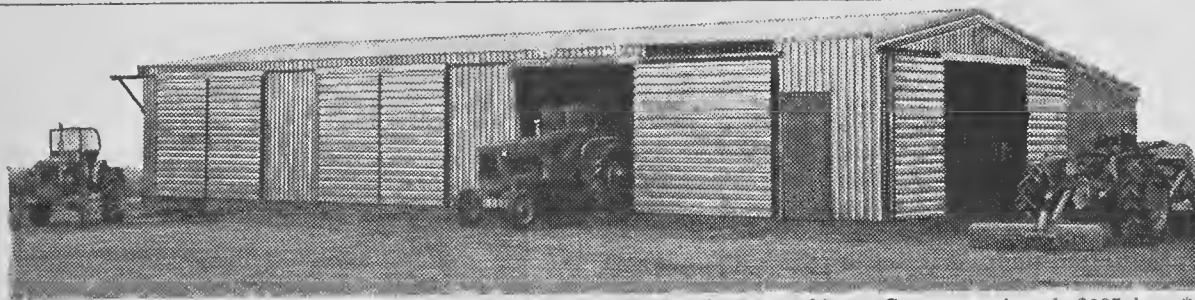
MOST of the farm inquiries have come from town gardeners and concerns the raising of fruits and vegetables. After eating out of cans for most of the year—only limited amounts of fresh vegetables are available from "outside" at high prices—townspeople make every effort to grow anything that is green in the summer.

Agronomist J. Y. Tsukamoto is in charge of giving them advice and conducting the vegetable experiments. He is trying to find out the most suitable dates for planting, so that the plants will not be caught by early or late frosts.

The farm covers about 838 acres of which 130 have been cleared. The roots of the poplar trees overgrowing the area retain great gobs of the clay loam when bulldozed out. The soil must be knocked out of the roots.

It costs about \$100 an acre to clear the land, Mr. Hough estimates. While permafrost is not a serious consideration in the region, brush and bog harrows are needed to keep second-growth underbrush at a minimum.

Mr. Hough, who comes from Cherterville, Ont., is a 1951 graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and



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took his master's degree at Cornell University in 1954. Along with his wife, the former Eileen Tolton of Stratford, and daughter, Wendy, 4, he moved to the station 2 years ago. He will likely stay 5 years.

Besides gaining valuable experience in experimental farm operation, which junior members of the Canada Department of Agriculture do not easily come by, he should be able to save money a little more readily. He is given a northern allowance by the government which is both an isolation allowance and cost-of-living bonus. He rather enjoys the good hunting and fishing opportunities. On one recent expedition he returned with a moose, lynx, fox and two dozen ducks.

The Whitehorse farm is not the farthest north in Canada. There is a 57-acre layout at Fort Simpson in the Northwest Territories, a further 300 miles north.

Just how little known this farm was a few years ago is illustrated by a story told about former Minister of Agriculture, the Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner. As the story goes, Mr. Gardiner was visiting some Liberal Party members in Whitehorse, and, being at a loss to kill a few hours, the host suggested "Jimmie" pay a visit to the experimental farm. In his knowing way Mr. Gardiner pointed out to his local friends that they were in error: There were no experimental stations farther north than Beaverlodge.

The north at that time was developing more quickly than Mr. Gardiner realized. There is one thing sure—the north won't lag in agriculture, if and when the time comes. ✓

Many Ways To Use Irrigation

A DOZEN uses for an irrigation system have been listed by the University of Wisconsin, as follows:

1. Wet dry soils for timely plowing.
2. Assure quick and even emergence of crops sown.
3. Sprout weed seeds for more effective treatments.
4. Moisten soils to improve transplanting conditions.
5. Reduce transplanting shock by irrigation with weak ammonium nitrate solution.
6. Save legume seedlings in small grain or row crops from drought.
7. Reduce or prevent damage from high winds to soil, seeds and seedlings.
8. Supply water to growing crops at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 acre-inches per watering.
9. Apply solution fertilizers evenly.
10. Provide supplemental nutrients in solution after ground machines can no longer be used.
11. Secure quick revegetation after main crop harvest by irrigating the cover crop as soon as sown, if seedbed is dry.
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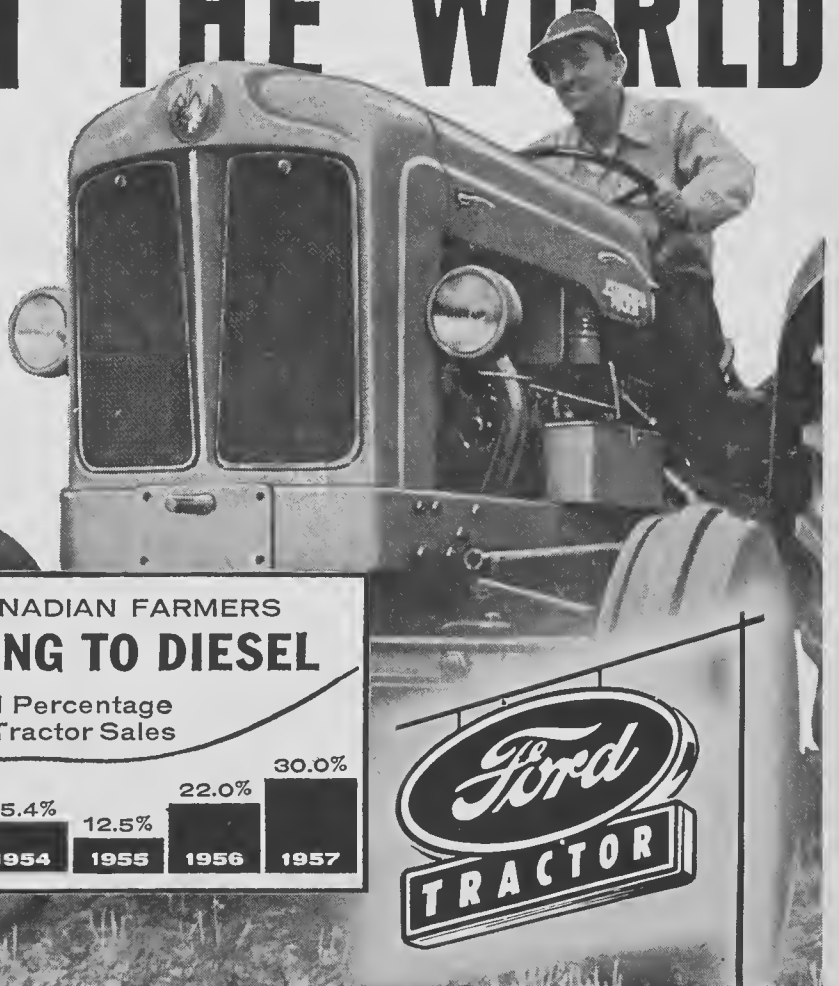
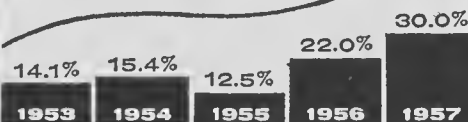
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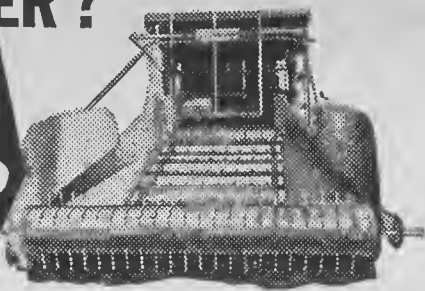
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Continued from page 13

TO EARN \$1,000 MORE

pay. He convinced the Ontario Department of Agriculture that the plan was worthy of its financial support. He hired Larry Rosevear, a Durham County farm boy and diploma course graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, to be a full-time technician for the association. His function is to visit members regularly to help them set up their books and to keep them up-to-date. Facilities were set up in Gear's office, so the technician could also supervise the work of processing the members' records. By mid-March, 1958, the dream of a management association had become a reality.

By this time, even the normally placid agricultural representative was showing outward signs of unbridled enthusiasm.

Gear will be doing the management consultant work himself for the time being. A complete set of records will be kept in his office, so that when farmers come in to discuss their operations, needed information will be at hand. He'll be visiting their farms too. And he says that from time to time, he and technician Rosevear will be visiting other parts of the country, or taking trips to the United States in search of ideas and information that will help them to provide a better service. They likely will be taking members on tours as well, to see some of the important new developments in farming for themselves.

While Gear will be providing guidance to the members, he made it clear to those who were signing up that they would be making their own decisions.

"I'll make recommendations on how to boost the effectiveness of your individual program," he told them, "and

we'll discuss them, and alternative suggestions too. But you'll decide yourself what kind of program you want."

As he sees it, every farm is a separate unit, and must be planned separately. However, he figures that because of the association, interest in planning will remain high. He believes too, that many individual problems are the same from farm to farm. Among the 150 members of the association, he believes that some of them will find the answers to their problems, and when this happens, the answer can be made available to all members immediately.

In fact, he believes that a farmer who keeps his own set of books and plans his program without assistance, will get only half the value from his books. By pooling their information, he believes that members of the association will get at least 90 per cent of the value of their account books.

A BUSY program has already taken shape in his mind to help members achieve that goal. He has made arrangements to get a soils specialist from the OAC to survey every farm, so that more accurate recommendations can be made on land use and fertilizer application.

"In sizing up a farm program, we will decide what fertilizer we need. We will decide what grass mixtures will give the best results on each field, and what grain varieties are most suitable, and then we can recommend them," he has told members.

"If we decide that you can improve your income by adding a new enterprise, but you can't get the money to make it possible, then we will say—'Let's go and get the money.' If we can present a sound case to the bank for borrowing money, we'll likely get it. I will help present that case to the banker, too.

"If we find that the cows in a herd won't give 10,000 or 11,000 pounds of milk, and that cows giving less than that are unprofitable, then we will go and get better cows.

"We will size up the crop index on each farm, and the labor use, and the use of capital, and all the other yardsticks provided by the business analysis short form.

"If a man's books show he has a crop index of 75 (the short form analysis calls the county average 100), we can sit down and figure out how much money he made. Then we can figure out how much money he would have made if his index had been 125. Finally, we can figure out how to boost that index right up to 125."

Speculating on other services the association might provide to its members, Gear suggests—"We might be able to distribute letters and releases to assist members in their day-to-day planning. These might advise them on when to buy feed at the most favorable prices, when and where to buy dairy cows, or feeder cattle to advantage, and when to sell again.

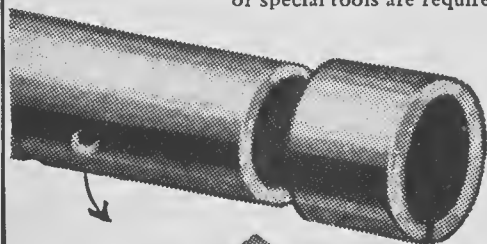
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"This is no organized short course," he emphasizes. "It's a continuing service."

He is shuffling off routine jobs, like being secretary of local organizations, to devote his entire time to the association, and to see that members get full value from it.

Are Animals Right-Or Left-Handed?

by DAVID GUNSTON

THERE is left and right in nature as well as in the human world. Just why some 10 per cent of the human race should be born with an inherited tendency to be left-handed, instead of right-handed, has never been explained; nor indeed has it been explained why man should be right-handed anyway. In all the higher creatures with paws, legs, or hands, this right- or left-handedness predominates; and it is known that in right-handed cases, the left side of the brain, which controls the opposite side of the body, is more highly developed. But there again we do not know just why this should be.

The fact remains that nature seems to have endowed all creatures with this curious pattern of left or right. Parents who feel that their babies may develop neurotic tendencies if, being naturally left-handed, they are forced by school teachers or others to use their right, may take encouragement from the known fact that dogs are always either definitely left- or right-handed. And a dog trained to do a trick, such as shaking hands, with one paw, behaves normally, but when made to do the trick with both paws, it becomes a nervous case, incapable of ordinary canine intelligence and useless for any tricks at all!

Monkeys and apes noticeably use one hand more than the other, as do a number of birds which make use of their claws for feeding purposes. Parrots that are right-handed are as uncommon as human beings that are left-handed. But among wild creatures the natural tendency invariably stays to the fore, since there is no convention to change it. (Of every 10 people born naturally left-handed, it is estimated that only 7 remain so throughout their lives. Whether the other three suffer any detrimental effects has never definitely been proved.) In one zoo, out of 20 parrots under observation, all of which use their claws to hold nuts, etc., 15 were usually left-handed and 3 invariably so.

ELEPHANTS always develop one tusk more than its partner. If the right tusk is used regularly for digging and other purposes, then the left tusk, through want of wearing down in use, grows larger, yielding more ivory. This tendency, while always remaining the same in individual elephants, is not common to all the species.

All crickets are right-handed in so far as they stridulate, or chirrup, by rubbing the right wing over the left leg with its serrated comb-like edge. But all katydids, which are closely similar insects, are left-handed.

Snails are fashioned either right- or left-handed, according to the whorl

Talk to members and you'll get the idea that for the first time, they are setting out to pay for, and receive, the best available advice in running a modern farm; that they are determined to make modern farm techniques work for them instead of against them.

design of their shells. Land snails seem to derive a fundamental origin from their eggs, which give them clockwise twists to their shells, whereas water-snails always have anti-clockwise, or left-handed shells.

This definite left or right tendency is present in all kinds of creatures. Lobsters usually have a much more massive and powerful left claw than a right, as do crabs; and it is obvious that this claw is used in the same way as an ordinary man uses his right hand more than his left. Yet nature is adaptable enough in this matter, for if a crab injures its left pincer, the right will automatically grow larger and takes its place.

Flatfish like flounders, halibut, plaice and sole all begin life as symmetrical, vertical fish, but they turn over to one side when quite young and remain horizontal all their lives. They almost always turn to lie on their left sides, so that the left eye moves through the head, to face uppermost alongside the other eye. These fish are thus left-handed, since their right sides become their backs. Even oysters move to the left side in their shells, their right sides growing underneath their bodies. A right-handed oyster is quite rare.

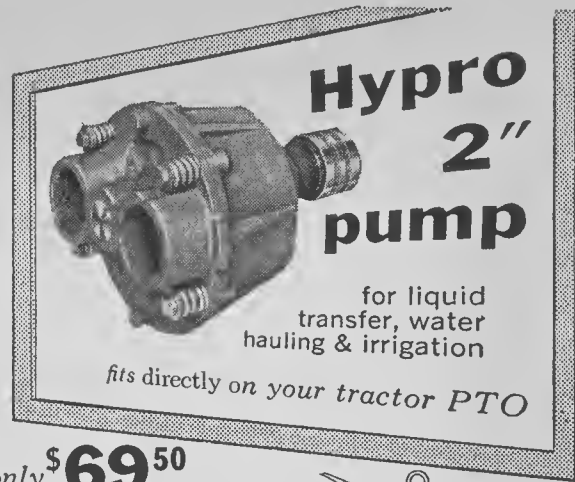


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THE BARGAIN OX

"We'll see," said my father, with a great frown. "But don't count on it. You know an extra ox or two is what gets a fellow ahead, and that foxy wee Cramer'll have heard I'm wanting to buy."

It was only a mile to Cramer's, and we walked. The snake-trail through the brush was spongy underfoot; the birches were already green and the poplar leaves were coming out in frail, sticky yellows.

It was, I felt, the most promising spring of my life. I thought of Rose, who, with the possible exception of my mother, was the only one who understood my dreams of being an author; and I was wondering if I could leave Dad at Cramer's and go on into town and see if the latest issue of *The Happy Homesteader* had come, when my dad said: "Now you watch the monkeyshines of this little reprobate, Stanley. Maybe someday you'll learn that trading is more important than authoring."

JAY CRAMER was deeply engrossed in painting a wagon box in the yard, and he pretended not to notice us coming. He was a fat little man, slightly bald, who prided himself on raising the best livestock in our part of the country and taking all the garden prizes at the fall fair. I think Father resented this even more than Jay's notorious tight-fistedness.

Jay seemed to have difficulty recognizing us; then he turned with a broad smile, feigning surprise. "Well, well, Sam! How are you?"

"Watch the little weasel closely," my father said to me in an undertone. "When he smiles like that, he's getting ready to put his hand in your pocket." Aloud, my father said affably, "Tolerable, thank you, Jay. And yourself?"

A polite exchange of palaver ensued, during which my father inquired about Jay's missus, his kids, his seed grain and his most distant relatives; and Jay, in turn, talked casually about the new settlers arriving, rumors that the railhead was coming to the valley—everything except oxen.

Finally my father looked at his watch and turned to me in surprise. "We got to get on, Stanley. We're late now." He made to turn away, then said casually, "Oh—almost forgot what I dropped in for, Jay. I was thinking of buying another ox. Don't really need one, but seeing I had no use for the money, and hearing you had too many on your hands..."

Jay Cramer smiled, a smooth, oily smile.

"Reckon somebody must've misinformed you, Sam," he said. "Matter of fact, I've been selling my surplus to these new homesteaders."

I felt the blow this was to Father. But nothing of it showed on his face. "Well, maybe some other year..."

"Wait a minute," said Jay Cramer, and I breathed easier. "I hate to disappoint an old neighbor like you, Sam, especially when you have the cash."

We filed down to the wheat straw-stalk behind the barn, where the oxen were standing sleepily in the sun. Father examined the gaunt animals critically, noting especially how they had stood up to the hard winter.

Finally he turned to Cramer with great disinterest. "What you asking, Jay?"

"Forty dollars," Cramer said flatly. "Forty dollars!" my father said, laughing. "Well, that's a good joke, Jay."

For an hour, while my mind strayed back to Rosita of the Seven Seas, the two men argued, but Cramer was obstinate. He wouldn't sell for less. Finally he put on a look as if he had just recently acquired religion and forgotten to try it out. "Sam, I have one other ox, and seeing we homesteaded hereabouts together, I'll sacrifice him to you for thirty-five. Fact is, he's that fat I keep him in the barn to do the choring around."

He led the way; and Father hissed in my ear, "Look sharp, Stanley. When he starts doing me a favor, look sharp."

THE ox Jay showed us was a stoic, massive brute with great curved horns. Cramer slapped him to show he was gentle. His coat was sleek. His shoulders were firm. My father glanced at me in bewilderment.

Jay Cramer looked pious, "I'll tell you, Sam, if it was anybody else..."

"I'll take him," my father said tersely.

When we were leading him out of the yard, Cramer said, "By the way, Sam, I suppose you'll be exhibiting some of your prize pumpkins this year?"

The way he said it put my father on guard. My heart dropped suddenly into my shoes.

"I been reading your boy's write-up in *The Happy Homesteader*," Jay continued, unable to keep the laugh out of his eyes now, "and I was right impressed—having won the prize on pumpkins for so many years myself."

"That so?" my father said politely. "We haven't got the mail yet."

"I'll show you!" Cramer said gleefully.

Dad stood like a man facing a firing squad, while Cramer slipped into the cabin for *The Happy Homesteader*.

It was the "Spring Planting" number, and inside was the first piece I'd ever had accepted: *How to Grow Prize Pumpkins*. In it, I had taken Father's experiences in Kansas and applied them in the Alberta bush country—where pumpkins were notoriously hard to grow. With the article there was an illustration of a witch riding a broomstick, with a pumpkin made into a jack-o-lantern on the end. To me, it was beautiful, until Jay Cramer asked with a straight face, "Is that a recent picture of you, Sam?"

Father kept control of himself. He appeared only slightly amused. "Guess I'll have to show pumpkins after all this year," he said.

"At the fair?" asked Cramer. "Yeah, reckon so."

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Cramer laughed. "Well, I'll let you in on the secret of growing prize pumpkins, Sam. It's the sandy slope—like what I've got. You got flat bush soil."

"When you know how, soil isn't everything," said my father. "Come on, Stanley, let's get going."

He gave the ox a whack that stampered us through Cramer's gate.

All the way home, Father wouldn't even listen to my explanations. "I'll be the laughing stock of the whole valley over that infernal article! That little Judas will never let me hear the end of it. Life was just getting tolerable, until you decided farming wasn't good enough for you."

"But, Father, the editor said farming experiences in Kansas were of no use to his readers! I had to make a start somewhere."

"And one thing more," my father said fiercely, as we turned up our own lane, "don't tell your mother Cramer was asking forty dollars for all the other oxen. If there's anything wrong with this brute, I don't want her thinking I held back just so she could get herself a dress."

WE put the new ox in the barn, where he would stay for two weeks until he got used to our homestead. In spite of the pumpkin business, Father was at least slightly comforted by his deal. He named the ox MacDuff, after a sergeant he had known in the Army.

Then, when Mother and my two kid brothers had praised Father to the full for his trading, we had a family conference to see how we would live down the disgrace I had brought on the Harrison name. In the end, it was decided that the only thing we could do was to plant pumpkins in selected spots about the farm, in the hope that at least one of them would grow big enough to take the laugh out of Jay Cramer's mouth.

"Dad bust it!" my father roared, thinking of what would happen if we failed. "I grew them in Kansas. I oughta be able to grow them in Alberta!"

He turned on me. "Stanley, you write in to The Happy Homesteader and ask them for all the available information they've got on growing pumpkins in the bush country—big pumpkins."

"But, Father, I can't! It'll ruin my literary career."

"You've got to!" my father said. "By now, this is all over the valley. I can't ask anyone else to write in—that'll make it ten times as bad!"

By Sunday, Father had yielded a trifle. I walked the ten miles up to Wryckoski's, to ask Rose to send away for the information. As I climbed the last rise, she came racing to meet me, her fair hair blowing in the spring wind. Watching her flying form, I was amazed again at how a great giant of a man like Mr. Wryckoski could have such a beautiful daughter.

Out of sight of the house—and her father—Rose threw herself in my arms. But with the troubles I had on my mind, Rose's devotion seemed out of place that day.

"Rose, I've come to ask you the most important thing in my life, something I'd never ask any other girl..."

"Stanley." Rose's eyes were soft. "Oh, darling, I've been hoping you

would! After all, I'm past sixteen now, and Mother was only fifteen when she was married."

"It's worse than that, Rose," I said desperately, and I explained to her about the pumpkins. Rose rallied loyally. She would write immediately, she'd never tell a living soul, and we'd meet in two weeks for the answer.

"Rosiel!" Mr. Wryckoski's great bulk towered above the hill. "Bring Stanley in. What you standing fluttering there for?"

"Papa," said Rose, "I wish you wouldn't call me Rosie."

"Rosiel! Rose, — what's the difference?" Mr. Wryckoski said, pulling at the ends of his great red mustaches. "You're acting awful funny every time he comes around."

"I hate 'Rosie.' It makes me feel fat!"

"What's wrong with being fat? Makes you sleep good at night. Like me. I sleep sound as a lamb. Look at him there—he's so thin, he don't look healthy to me."

"That's because I'm an author now, Mr. Rickjawski," I explained. "Doing well, too."

Rose's father looked sad. "Kid, how many times I tell you that's not the way to say my name? Say her slow. Rrr-jaw-ow-w-ski. What's the matter—can't you speak English?"

"Papa!" wailed Rosie. "Leave Stanley alone!"

Mr. Wryckoski went away muttering. "Papa, Papa! Rose, Rosiel! Author! The world! What's she coming to?"

A fortnight later, Rose met me halfway between our respective farms. From the rapturous look on her face, I thought our troubles were over. Trembling with relief, I took the letter she carried. It said:

Dear Miss Wryckoski: I am enclosing herewith an article entitled How to Grow Prize Pumpkins. It is the only material we have on the subject as it applies to your part of the country. We hope it will help you.

Sincerely yours,

S. W. Bee,

Editor, The Happy Homesteader.

Enclosed with the letter was a clipping of my article.

"You see, Stanley darling," Rose said, with shining eyes, "you're the only one smart enough to write an article about growing pumpkins in the bush country."

FATHER took the news badly. He was being ribbed everywhere he went; and now he was fiercely determined to regain the neighbors' respect by beating Cramer in front of all comers.

"If I can't grow a pumpkin bigger than his, we might as well hitch up and pull out of this valley, Nellie," he kept telling my mother, until she was on the verge of tears. "Meanwhile," my father said to me, "no more writing."

"But, Father, I've just about finished Rosita of the Seven Seas."

"You've just about finished me, Stanley," said my father. "Now, look, son, how much money have you earned for a whole winter's writing?"

"Dad, I just got started..."

"How much money?" asked my father.

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"Ten dollars."

"All right, you get that much for a coyote skin. Come on, we'll try out MacDuff. Can't keep him in the barn forever."

We took MacDuff out of the barn and yoked him to the stoneboat. Dad ordered me to dig a load of the best rotted cow manure we had. Meanwhile, he made a screen and staked off a patch of shady ground next to the pasture bush. Anxiously, we watched MacDuff lay his shoulders to that load of manure, for my father was still suspicious that Cramer had pulled a fast one on him somewhere.

Without faltering, MacDuff shoved his big head around as if he were goring an imaginary dog, and the big stoneboat slid forward—something no single one of our other oxen could have done.

"Well, I'll be emancipated!" said my father, more suspicious than ever.

Dad's plan was to plant one bed of pumpkins next to the house, where the slope was dry and open, and another next to the pasture bush, where it was shady and low. Into both patches of ground we sifted a foot of manure and covered it with screened soil. We must have prepared half an acre for pumpkin alone that day.

Father planted on the first morning

of the new moon, throwing a couple of seeds over his shoulder for luck.

"If one patch doesn't fare, the other should," said my father. "And the minute a pumpkin gets any size, we'll feed it daily on sugar and water, like they used to do in Kansas."

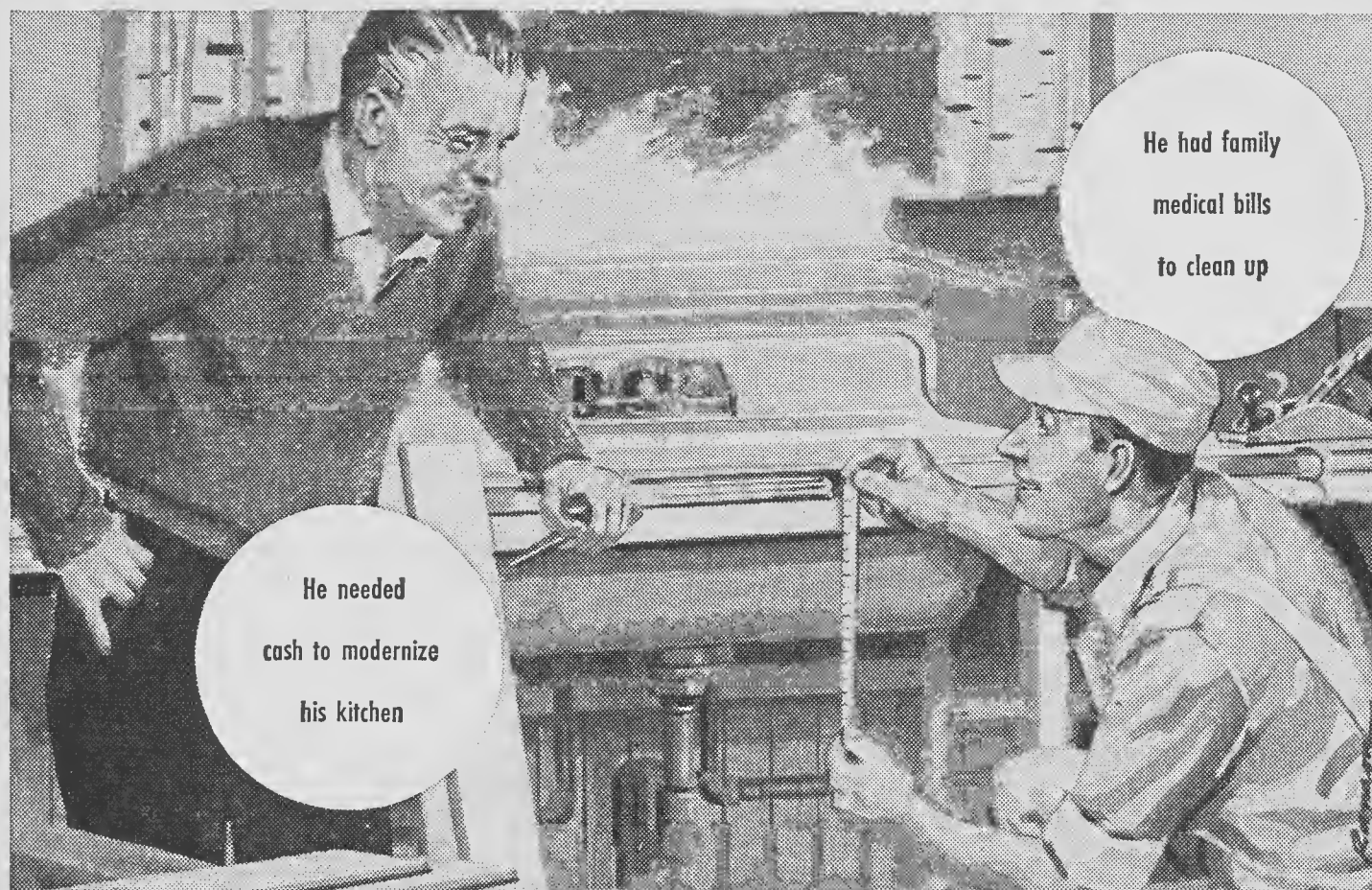
This finished, we let MacDuff out to pasture with the other oxen, but a few mornings later he was nowhere to be seen. Father and I searched high and low for him and at last we found him—at Cramer's.

"Guess he got lonesome for home," said Jay Cramer, his eyes shiny with amusement. "He's right intelligent that way. Or maybe he's scairt you're gonna feed him on prize pumpkins, Sam!"

My father knew then why he had got the ox for five dollars less, and he was doubly mad at Cramer for outsmarting him.

"He's a fence-breaker. There isn't a fence in Alberta could hold him in, Stanley!" my father said bitterly. "All right, muleheaded beast—out of that barn you'll not budge until all the work's done!"

NOW the long sweet days were on us, and we worked hard to get the crop in early. Each evening we unharnessed the oxen and let all but MacDuff out to graze. Each morning,



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I fetched them from the greening pasture, while Dad spent the time over his pumpkin patches, pulling a weed here and there, sprinkling the first green spearheads with soft brown slough water, worrying about cutworms.

By mid-June, when it never really got dark at night, we had the crop scudded—the earliest ever. But now this was scant comfort to Dad, for the pumpkins near the house were doing as they'd always done—poorly; they looked stunted, and the edges of their leaves were white, as if frost had nipped them.

Those by the pasture bush, on the other hand, were running to enormous vines, long as a man's arms already. "I don't recollect them ever being that long that early in Kansas," my father said dubiously. "Each leaf's as big as a dinner plate!"

Meanwhile, he had given me orders to fix a good heavy poke for MacDuff; we couldn't afford to keep him in the barn all summer. Likewise, it fell my lot to build a corral around the far pumpkin patch—just in case. Cramer was boasting about his vines already; and, to make matters worse, he was telling everyone how he'd got rid of a bothersome ox to my father. We tried to keep this talk from Father's ears as much as possible.

Day after perfect day, a hot, strong sun beat down on the still, dark-green bushland. Wild pea vine grew waist high; it tripped a man to walk in it. And overnight, almost, the awaited miracle happened; big, orange blossoms appeared on the sprawling, jagged pumpkin vines by the west fence. Father took hope. Never had we blossoms that early before.

It was too good to last.

IN mid-July, my two kid brothers, picking the first ripe saskatoons in the pasture, saw a sight that sent them racing to the house. MacDuff, still with the poke around his neck, had leaped the west fence, then the log corral I had built around the pumpkins, and there he was—switching dog flies with his tail and tramping the vines underfoot, or pulling them out by the roots with great sidewise shakes of his head.

When Father and I got to him, the pumpkin patch was a sickening mess of smashed vines and black dirt. "The brute's possessed!" my father said, stricken. "He'll eat anything! I've seen an ox that would eat rhubarb leaves,

I've seen a goat that ate tin cans—but I never knew anything to pass up growing wheat for a pumpkin patch." He turned to me with the look of one who has seen his approaching doom, but who must carry on until it strikes. "Put a heavier poke on him, Stanley—hobble him if you have to!"

After the usual family prayers had been said that night, my father lifted his eyes to our rafters and in an awesome voice added an extra petition. "Lord Almighty," said Father, "I've tried not to be a sinner. I've tried to raise my family into good, honest, God-fearing people—and now one of them's an author. Lord, I have always prayed that Your will be done, not mine. Lord, I can't ask You to send a hailstorm on the neighbors' good growing crops, but I am asking You to send it on mine. It's all I see left, Lord. I've been hinting to that dirty little sidewinder of a Cramer — You know what kind of an ox he palmed off on me, Lord — that I've got a mystery patch of pumpkins that would beat anything he ever grew. Now, Lord, look at me. Surely, if You see fit to wipe me out by hail, the neighbors will know I've had no chance to grow a decent pumpkin. And surely by next year they'll forget. Amen."

The prayer ended, Father turned to me. Even the kids were quiet for a change. "Stanley, since we're going to get hailed out, we'll need any extra money we can earn between now and the harvest. I saw Wryputski — or whatever his name is—in town the other day, and he was asking if you'd like to clear land with him for a dollar a day. You can start tomorrow. Bub and Ed can give me all the help I'll need at home now."

Mr. Wrykoski had twelve acres of poplar bush he wanted cleared that summer. The way we started in to work, I was wondering if he aimed at clearing it in a single day. We slashed the saplings and small willows first; on top of the green piles we laid the fire-blackened logs and windfalls. Where the logs had lain, millions of red ants marched, carrying their big white eggs to new shelter. We used a team of horses to pull most of the stumps, likewise to pull over the larger poplars. When we came to an especially tough tree on which the horses couldn't be used (in case the wooden eveners broke), Mr. Wrykoski swung on the leaning side and I chopped madly at the roots, and the tree always fell. I gave full credit to Rose's father.

After a week of this, I was too tired even to talk to Rose when we got to the house at night. Rose got so mad at her dad that she insisted on bringing me out lunches, forenoon and afternoon, which caused Mr. Wrykoski to roll his eyes in despair.

AS the fierce August sun wilted even the thin, shaded grasses, and the perspiration rolled off our bare backs, I began to scan the sky hopefully through the opening in the forest.

Finally Mr. Wrykoski asked me, "What you looking for kid? Hawks?"

"Hail," I answered. "Sure seems like hail weather."

Mr. Wrykoski dropped his axe and nervously scrutinized the skyline. He had four hundred acres of wheat coloring on the hills.

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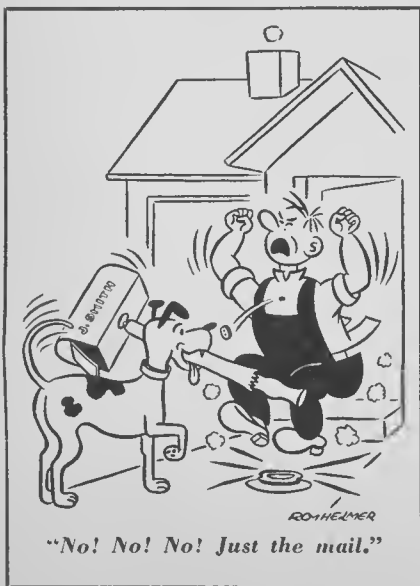
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In the sulphury heat of the afternoons, my hopes rose each time a thunderhead loomed about the skyline. It was ideal hail weather, but each evening a cool breeze stirred the bushland, and the heat clouds cleared away.

Mr. Wrykoski got so nervous over my talk about hail that he couldn't sleep at night. He confided to Rose that he was sure now there was something queer about me; he suspected I was actually hoping it would hail. Rose, in tears, told him to quit picking on me. And, I think, by the time the harvest weather came, Mr. Wrykoski was beginning to doubt his own sanity.

The first week in September, Ed and Bub went back to school, and my father grimly oiled the binder. Grimly, we hitched up the oxen, my father shortening MacDuff's traces so he would have to pull more than any of the others. The ox had got so used to the poke on his neck that even when it was off, he didn't straighten up his head like the others.

"He looks like a sneaking burro!" my father said bitterly.

We had the fairest stand of wheat in the valley, but Father's heart was a thing of ashes. The pumpkins by the house were little bigger than tobacco cans. We had never gone near the west patch again, and the pigweed grew rankly against the logs.

"The disgrace of this can follow us to the grave, Stanley," my father said.

He climbed up on the binder seat whacked MacDuff with the whip, and yelled, "Giddup!" The oxen started plodding around the field. I followed, throwing the first bundles out of the way of the back swath.

Suddenly I heard the binder stop—over by the old pumpkin corral. I saw my father climb down. A minute later, he stood up on the rails of the corral, waving his arms wildly. "Stanley! Stanley!"

I had never heard that shrieky note in my father's voice before, and I was afraid his mind had snapped.

"Stanley," my father said in a quiet voice when I ran up, gasping. "It's here—the biggest pumpkin you ever laid eyes on! Now I know what's the trouble in this country. When you plant in the shade, all the growth goes to the pumpkin leaves instead of to the fruit. That brute of an ox smashed up the leaves on this plant, but one blossom escaped—and all the nourishment went to this one pumpkin."

I looked doubtfully over the fence, and my own heart nearly stopped. There, standing out among half a dozen smaller pumpkins in the patch—round and perfect, and already yellowing amid its few leaves—was a pumpkin so big I doubted if we'd get it in a washtub.

"Don't say a word, Stanley," said my father, "and keep this brute of an ox in the barn until that's ripe." He climbed up on the binder. "I'll show Mr. Cramer what kind of pumpkins he's got. Giddup, my bully boys—whoa!"

Father climbed off the binder again, slapped the surprised MacDuff affectionately on the rump, hitched his traces so he had the easiest load of all the oxen, and climbed proudly up on the binder once more.

It was October, with smoky haze lying over the brooding valley. The woods were a smear of color, and grouse whirled out of the ditches along the roads. It was perfect weather for the fair, with the unforgettable gladness of autumn in the air.

Everybody in the valley was at the fair that day, and everybody lingered longest at the giant golden pumpkin sitting on display at the end table. The judging was over, and the judges had unanimously declared that the pumpkin exhibited by Samuel J. Harrison was "the largest and most magnificent specimen yet grown in Wild Brier Valley."

Perched alongside the pumpkin was my father, dressed in his best clothes, talking away easily about everything in general—except pumpkins.

Outside, my brothers had joined a crowd of boys trying to flood out a ground squirrel.

Rose and I had walked to the post office, which was deserted for a change, to get the mail; and now we came up to the display table, walking slowly, holding hands. Everyone was looking at us and whispering. I remember Rose was sure mighty pretty that day.

Jay Cramer, his face a poor attempt at good sportsmanship, was finally bringing himself around to congratulate Father.

"Oh, it wasn't anything special, Jay," said Father, in his most off-handed manner. "I brought this one more because it was the best-looking of a bunch."

Jay wet his lips, unable to tear his gaze from that pumpkin. "Sam—the seed of that could introduce a new breed of pumpkins to the West. You aiming to sell some?"

The ox-trading look came into my father's eyes. "Maybe I will at that, Jay," he said casually. "You drop over and see me toward spring."

Taking Rose's hand, I edged toward Father. He tilted Rose's head up and laughed the good, gay laugh of a man at peace with his neighbors. "Ah, Rosie, Rosie, Rosie! How are you today?"

"Sure is pretty, isn't she Dad?" I said.

"Sure is, son . . ." My father's voice broke off. He was staring down the hall.

I looked and saw my mother coming, all dressed up in the long ruffled dress she'd ordered in the spring. She had on her white straw hat and her best gloves, and the way she was walking up the hall, nodding and smiling to clusters of new neighbor women on both sides—suddenly she looked to me like a queen.

My father slid off the table and fumbled with his tie. "Excuse me, son," he said. "I just seen somebody I haven't seen since we were married away down in Kansas a long time ago."

I turned back to Rose. There was a softness in her eyes. And there was the big harvest dance afterward. The night was ours.

It was no time for me to be showing Father the latest copy of The Happy Homesteader which, on page three, had another article by Stanley Harrison, entitled: How to Grow Prize-Winning Wheat.

THE *Country* GUIDE

Home and Family



[Malak photo]

A Gift of Gratitude

by GLENORA PEARCE

EACH year, in the city of Ottawa, millions of tulips blend together to make a springtime floral display to which every Canadian can lay claim. Many of these tulips are a gift of the Netherlands—a gift to express the gratitude of the people of Holland for the part Canadian soldiers played in liberating their homeland in World War II. So that these tulips, with all their beauty, might truly express the gratitude to Canadians everywhere, the Ottawa Board of Trade initiated the Canadian Tulip Festival.

Since the beginning of the Festival in 1953, the number of people visiting the city each May has greatly increased. The tulips are a magnet drawing thousands of citizens to see their national capital. Many prominent Canadians, including the Governor-General, have expressed the thought that more of us should know our capital city. The Tulip Festival is helping to achieve this objective.

A single tulip, with its vividly colored bloom, is one of the most beautiful of flowers. Beds of tulips, planted in the historical setting of Ottawa, and following a unique design created by the Federal

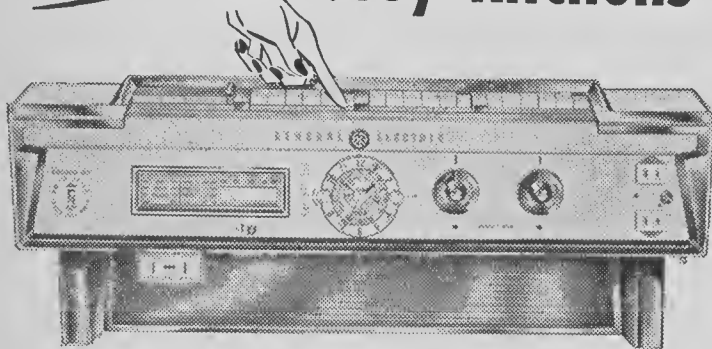
District Commission, result in one of North America's most spectacular color panoramas.

The site of each bed of tulips is selected with meticulous care. The beds are arranged so they can be easily seen by both motorists and pedestrians. Some 200 varieties of tulips bloom during the Festival, ranging in color from white to deep mahogany. Most of the flowers are massed in huge beds such as the one on Parliament Hill which contains some 50,000 bulbs.

Of special interest to the flower lover are some 10,000 tulips at the Central Experimental Farm, which is within the city limits. These tulips, all name-tagged, represent the latest varieties developed in Holland. In our picture you see visitors at the Experimental Farm talking about the tulips to pretty girls in Dutch national costume.

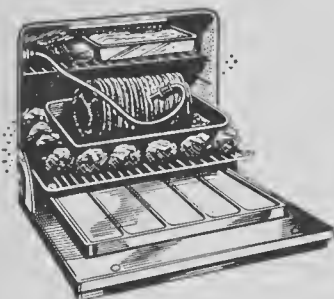
The Netherlands' gift has spread across Canada, because the magnificent showing in Ottawa has inspired many Canadians to add tulips to their own gardens.

NOW the perfect range for busy kitchens

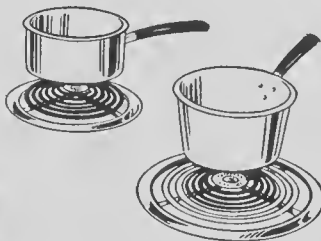


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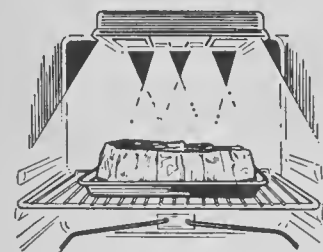
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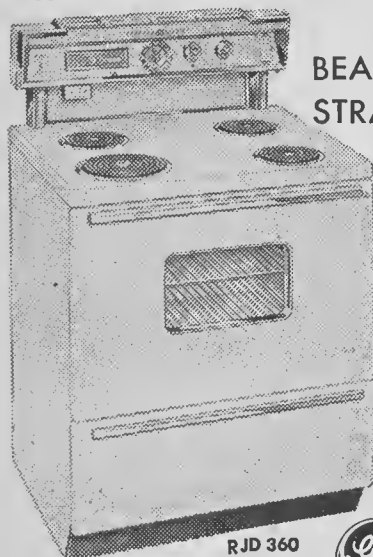
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Freezers range in size from 4 cubic feet (measure of capacity) to around 30 cubic feet. An approximate guide to the size you will need is from 6 to 8 cubic feet per person, since a cubic foot takes care of approximately 35 pounds of food. However, consider these points before you make your choice:

- The space available in your home
- The quantity of food you intend to store in it at one time
- The number of people it will serve now and in the future

There are three types of freezers: the chest, the upright and the combination freezer and refrigerator.

The chest freezer has a top opening which provides extra counter space when closed. It takes up more floor space, but costs less than an upright freezer. The chest type is available from the 5-cubic-foot-roll-out type to the 20-cubic-foot capacity, which is approximately 70 inches long, 33 inches deep and 37 inches high. It is wise to measure the door through which your freezer will go, and to remember a 62-inch clearance is needed for opening a chest lid.

Upright freezers are available from the 9-cubic-foot capacity to the 20-cubic-foot size. You'll probably fumble and rearrange less when removing food from an upright. They tend to be easier to clean and defrost, but must be defrosted more frequently than chest freezers. The floor may need some bracing below the freezer to support the concentrated load.

The combination freezer and refrigerator might be adequate if you use

a locker plant, or do not plan to do a great deal of freezing. This combination will give you about 5 cubic feet of storage space.

You will find many wonderful features on today's freezers. Here are some that you can check when you are shopping for yours.

• **Finishes.** Look for a porcelain, synthetic-baked enamel, or a stainless steel exterior. The interior finish should be porcelain enamel or rust-resistant aluminum. Rounded corners for easier cleaning are an asset.

• **Controls.** You will want an adjustable cold control, and a well-marked temperature indicator.

• **Doors.** Well built, tight fitting, doors with gaskets of rubber or plastic, should provide the tight seal that is necessary.

• **Shelves, Baskets or Drawers.** Sturdy wire baskets (with handles), racks, or drawers, should provide convenient storage. You should take into consideration their sturdiness and height for your purposes.

• **Freezer Signals.** There should be an automatic safety signal to warn you when the freezer isn't operating properly.

You may also want to evaluate special features in terms of their usefulness to you. These may include:

- A flexible arrangement of baskets
- Storage for packaging materials
- Chart for recording contents
- Ice cube trays
- Ice cream freezer
- Shelves in door
- Color inside and/or outside

Before you make a final decision, do check the warranty. Most manufacturers give a 1-year warranty against any defect in the material or workmanship, plus a 3- to 5-year warranty against any defect in the freezing system. Some manufacturers also offer a special warranty against food spoilage.

Once you have your new freezer, you will be excited, you will want to start freezing foods at once. However, be sure to take time to check the manufacturer's directions for packaging, freezing and storage before you begin. In this way, you should get maximum satisfaction and service from your home freezer.—G.P. V



Continuous progress is being made in freezer design, as shown by this new roll-out model.

*Her canvases record the moods
of the picturesque countryside*

Prairie Painter

—Mrs. Eve Dunn

by NAN SHIPLEY

I USED to make sketches of shoes for a manufacturer's catalog in Chicago," recalled Eve Dunn, setting up her easel to catch the brilliant sunlight on the Souris Valley. "How I hated those hard, ugly shoes with their unimaginative lines! Yet, when the time came that I could paint as I wished, this repetitious work actually had been excellent training."

Now her art is almost stark—a red grain elevator against a storm-darkened sky, an old sheaf of grain propped against a weatherbeaten fence post, men and horses limned against vivid harvest gold—and the adjudications and criticisms it has drawn from established artists have been most encouraging and helpful.

Mrs. Dunn is a very pretty woman with a dainty figure, and sparkling wit. At the age of 14 she studied under the late and highly respected Dr. Alex Musgrove of Winnipeg; a few years later, in Chicago, she was drawing shoes for the catalog house. She married, raised a family and felt the restrictions of wartime on painting materials. Not that she actually gave up painting. When Harry, her husband, directed Little Theatre plays to raise funds for the Red Cross and other patriotic drives, Eve worked on eye-catching posters, backdrops and stage scenery—anything at all that gave her practice and a free hand with color and imagination.

ABOUT 10 years ago, when Harry took on the station agency at Wawanesa, Eve found the picturesque setting of this little Manitoba town and the surrounding Souris Valley country so enchanting that she was compelled to spend as much time as possible out-of-doors setting the natural beauty down on canvas.

Eve is convinced that an artist should evolve his own style, but she does not believe that he should distort nature. There are no haphazard splashes of color or meaningless lines on her canvases . . . all her subjects are recognizable. Neither are the rooms in which she works at home cluttered with twisted paint tubes and

smeared brush rags. Eve's innate efficiency is reflected in her role as housewife as well as artist.

Mornings are the best time to work, Eve has found, "especially when doing landscapes, for then the atmosphere has a lovely rarefied quality not evident at any other time of the day." But if the light is good and other conditions right, she will work through the day. She believes that an artist should not restrict his efforts to any single subject, but experiment in portraiture, still life, and landscapes. She has no special preference for settings, but she does find herself intrigued by the subtle shadings of aging wood in old farm buildings. To capture the precise manner in which the buildings appear to blend into their surroundings, rocks or trees, is always a challenge.

FOR the past 5 years Eve has spent part of each summer attending the esteemed Doon School of Art near Kitchener, Ont. Here, earnest young painters receive instruction from the best teachers. Entry requirements are high, and working hours

long—12 to 13 hours a day, including actual painting, lectures, and exhibitions.

Carle Schaefer, George Arris, and Jim Gordeneer have been summer school teachers Eve considers it a privilege to have worked with. It was Gordeneer who enthusiastically pounced on one of her recent pictures with the exclamation, "You are now definitely out of the Sunday-painter class! I could have told you this a year ago, but I wanted to be certain that the strength shown in your early work would last!"

One of the best examples of this strength is clearly discernible in the large canvas she did of the Nativity . . . a painting cleverly executed to simulate a stained glass window. Each December this impressive painting hangs in Wawanesa's United Church.

Within the past few years she has sold more than 50 pictures, some to

collectors, some to visitors who fall in love with a painting on her walls and will not be content with anything else. Recently a professor of history from the United States, fascinated by a prairie scene depicting some almost obsolete farm machinery in action, not only purchased the work but insisted that Eve do more on the same theme to preserve for future generations this rapidly disappearing phase of life.

WHEN a recent trip abroad offered the opportunity to study the work of world famous artists, Eve was thoroughly impressed. Yet she feels the clean, sweeping style developed by most Canadian painters is more indicative of our national scene and should never be influenced by even the great masters of another age and other environments.

"An artist learns by painting," she comments. "First, by copying the work of others for composition and line. Gradually, his own personality will carry through to the canvas until he must strike out for originality and give utter freedom to his own creativeness."

Eve Dunn has found her forte in the prairie scene. Geographically, she is situated on the very doorstep of long, clean vistas, and one cannot look at her dazzling blue skies, frost-glittering birch trees and sudden ice-free streams without being thrilled anew with the prairie moods. The wind-slanted, unpainted barns, abandoned farmhouses, and plodding horses on a hill are on her canvases. "Had we remained in the city," she muses, "I would no doubt be doing strips of white pavement, jagged skylines and cluttered back alleys."

A further influence on her painting may rise from her annual summer vacation, to be spent this year at an art school in Mexico where she will study a long-admired, bolder use of color.



A Dunn original, this striking painting of a lion was presented by Mrs. Dunn to the Lions Club of her prairie home, Wawanesa. Mau Art Brown, a very pleased club president, thanks her.



"Forgotten Stook"—E. Dunn

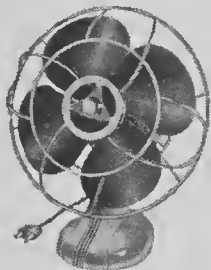
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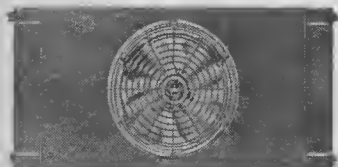
...in the living room



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Arranged To Be Pretty

You can have interesting flower arrangements. Here are a few simple rules to help

by **KATHERINE HOWARD**



This crescent-shaped arrangement is essentially a sophisticated design, with a branch adding rhythm and harmony for an interesting flower portrait of spring.

NOTHING enhances the beauty of a room so much as the introduction of cut flowers. A dark room of dreary aspect may be made bright and gay, and the attraction of a charming room is intensified by the addition of vases and bowls of brilliant blossoms and feathery foliage.

To the city dweller who has no garden, and who loves flowers with which to decorate her home, the purchase of cut flowers may be an expensive item in the budget. But the country woman is fortunate in that she usually has a flower garden from which she may gather blooms to make her house sweet and delightful from early summer until late fall.

Some flowers do not adapt themselves very well to the transitions from garden to indoors, some almost refuse to absorb the water that keeps them glowing, and fresh; but most of them will respond to care and common sense.

The first essential in the care of cut flowers is that discretion be used in the gathering of them from the garden. It is best to cut certain flowers at stipulated times. Almost all flowers should be gathered in the evening and brought into the house when it is cool. Roses should be cut when the buds are just opening and are soft and satiny. Peonies should be gathered when the outside petals are first unfolding, gladioli when the first bud opens on the stem, asters and chrysanthemums when about half open, and almost all other flowers just before they are fully open.

The reason for this is obvious. Flowers reach their peak of perfection when they are in the vases or bowls in which they are to stay.

This brings us to another very important rule. The stems of all flowers should be cut with a very sharp knife, never with scissors that squeeze and bruise the delicate fibers of the stems. A clean knife cut, slanting across the stem, will allow the maximum amount of water to rise through the stem to the flower.

As soon as the flowers are cut they should be immersed in a deep container, so that the water rises to the top of the stems. They should be left in the container 2 to 3 hours before they are arranged in the vases that will lend beauty to your room.

Dahlias and poppies are improved if the ends of their stems are seared by dipping in boiling water for a

minute or two before they are placed in the vase. Another important detail to remember is that there should be enough room in the vase, between the stems of the flowers, to allow the air to circulate and for the proper absorption of water. Too many blossoms crammed into a narrow vase will cause the flowers to wither and die.

CUT flowers stay beautiful longer in a cool room. They should never be exposed to strong sunlight or a draft from an open window. They thrive when the room is humid, and when there is an absence of fumes from gas or oil heaters.

When low containers are used, it will often be found necessary to add fresh water, because of the swift evaporation from such dishes. It is surprising, too, how much water evaporates from tall vases. The blossoms absorb a great amount of water.

The water in the containers must be kept fresh and sweet. To accomplish this, a small piece of charcoal may be dropped into each vase. An aspirin tablet sometimes helps to keep the flowers fresh.

All leaves on stems that would be under the water level in the containers should be removed, leaving nothing but the stems under water. This helps to keep the water fresh for a longer time. This practice is especially desirable with flowers like asters, dahlias, marigolds, nicotiana and other flowers with strong stems.

If the blossoms begin to wither noticeably, it often helps to take them out of the vase, put them into a pail of water or into deep water in the sink, and cut their stems back with a slanting cut, performing the operation under water. Or they may be placed in a deep container of water to the tops of their stems and put in a cool, dark place for several hours.



A graceful Madonna figurine with asters, foliage and candles sets a religious theme with taste and restraint.

[Eva Luoma photo]

I have kept bowls of the fragrant white nicotiana for more than two weeks in the house, by following these simple rules.

Incidentally, nicotiana makes one of the most beautiful decorative blossoms. Their perfect flowers open in the shady corner of the room, and their nostalgic fragrance after sun-down evokes delighted queries from visitors. Their spreading stems and artistic foliage make them adaptable for decoration, and as long as their stems are snipped and the water changed every day or two, they will last and last.

THE arrangement of cut flowers varies, of course, with one's own idea of decoration, but there are one or two general rules that are usually followed. It is an accepted theory in flower decor that the height of the flowers in the container should be two and a half times the height of the container. For example, if a vase is 10 inches high, the top of the blossoms should be 15 inches above the top of the vase.

Tall flowers, of course, should go in tall containers. Still, there have been some exquisite arrangements of gladioli, springing from a low, flat vase, which gave very effective results.

The modernistic trend in flower arrangement favors a more or less geometric pattern, with the tallest flower at the apex of a triangle, and with the other blossoms of descending height on one, or both sides of it.

Different rooms require different arrangements. A vase of delicate, graceful shape, in which tall gladioli are to be displayed, would be appropriate for a side table in a living room. On the other hand, a low, brown pottery dish, filled with glowing and crimson nasturtiums, would fit into the decor of a dining room. Beauty lies in what is appropriate, and although all flowers are beautiful, sometimes their charm is minimized by the wrong setting.

In flower decoration, the container and the flowers should be regarded as one unit. The blossoms should be added to the container in which the background foliage has already been placed, a piece at a time. Some people

prefer no foliage at all, relying on the blossoms themselves for a lovely effect. Gladioli need but little foliage. Sometimes a vase of crimson gladioli is made more striking by adding a spray of leaves from a plant of sweet corn. The satiny green of the corn contrasts perfectly with the stately beauty of the flowers.

Dahlia foliage is beautiful, and the graceful, branching leaves add to the glory of the resplendent blossoms. Sweet peas need some foliage to set off their fragile, fluttering loveliness, and maiden hair fern or some delicate lacy leaves, are the type of backgrounds often used.

The butterfly-like flowers of the schizanthus (poor man's orchard) with their tiny pink, white, lilac or bluish nuances of color, are very gay when set in a glass container inside a small basket. The graceful sprays of blossom and ferny leaves curve gracefully over the edges of the basket, giving a charming effect.

Charming too are sprays of clarkia, whose pink and crimson and cerise rosettes deck the long, leafy stems. They should be placed in a narrow-mouthed vase that widens toward the bottom to allow the stems plenty of air and water.

Heavier blossoms need heavier and sturdier containers. A gallon size earthen-ware jar becomes a thing of beauty when filled with stately zinnias in glorious shades of amber and crimson, or with purple asters, or huge yellow and white chrysanthemums.

Fluted glass containers are for fragile flowers, and tureens from the dinner set may be used as containers of short-stemmed flowers, such as pansies or Californian poppies.

Avoid clashing colors in flower arrangement. Although flower colors are supposed never to fight with each other, the artistic effect of a bowl of blossoms is intensified if color combinations are studied.

With only a little consideration, your cut flowers may become a charming complement to your room, an expression of your own individuality, and a joy to all those who are fortunate enough to see them. V



[D. Clemson photo]

Woods and roadsides offer flowers for this interesting arrangement. A circular design adds a pleasing element of repetition that satisfies the viewer's eye.



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ALMOND TWISTS

Measure into bowl

1 cup lukewarm water

Stir in

2 teaspoons granulated sugar

Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Cream

1/3 cup butter or margarine

Blend in

1/2 cup granulated sugar

1 1/2 teaspoons salt

Blend in, part at a time

2 well-beaten eggs

Add the yeast mixture and

1 teaspoon vanilla

Stir in

2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour and beat until smooth and elastic.

Work in an additional

2 1/4 cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board; knead until smooth and elastic; place in greased bowl. Brush

top of dough with melted shortening. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour.

Meantime prepare and combine

3/4 cup finely-crushed cracker crumbs

1/2 cup blanched almonds, finely-ground

3/4 cup granulated sugar

1 slightly-beaten egg

2 tablespoons water

1 1/2 teaspoons almond extract

Punch down dough. Turn out and halve the dough; set one portion aside to shape later. Roll one portion into a 12-inch square. Spread 2/3 of square with half the crumb mixture. Fold plain third of dough over crumb mixture, then fold remaining third over top—making 3 layers of dough and 2 of filling. Cut rectangle into 18 strips. Twist each strip twice; place on greased cookie sheet. Press 2 or 3 blanched almonds into filling of each twist. Brush with melted butter or margarine; sprinkle with sugar. Shape second portion of dough in same manner. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 20 to 25 mins. Yield: 36 twists.

Freezing Questions

JULIA MANN

FREEZING is one of the simplest methods of food preservation and many homemakers are now using it. Lowering the temperature of a perishable food reduces the harmful activities of both micro-organisms and enzymes. Micro-organisms are completely inactivated at 0°F., and although enzyme activity is not stopped at this temperature, it proceeds at a very slow rate.

A great variety of foods may be preserved by freezing, including fruits, vegetables, meat, poultry, and baked products. Success of freezing depends upon various factors. These are quality of food, dependability of the freezer, and proper wrapping methods.

Since freezing will not improve or disguise quality, only products in top condition should be frozen. Food should be prepared so that it is ready to cook or serve after defrosting. For example, vegetables and fruits should be thoroughly cleaned, and meats should be packaged in individual cuts before being frozen.

Food may be placed in any type of moisture-vapor-proof wrappings or containers. These include wrappings such as aluminum foil, clear plastic wrap, locker paper, waxed containers, or containers of waxboard, aluminum, or plastic. Glass jars may also be used for packaging liquid foods.

After wrapping, the packages should be labelled with the date and product. If the freezer has a special quick-freeze section, the newly packaged foods should be placed there until frozen hard. Then the packages may be stored in the general freezer space.

The best temperature for storage of frozen food is zero degrees. This safely inhibits bacterial growth without danger of freezer burn.

The length of storage depends upon the type of food. For instance, most fruits and vegetables may be safely stored for periods up to one year. Large cuts of meat should remain in prime condition up to 8 months, but ground meats should be used before 4 months have elapsed. Baked goods will stay perfect for 6 to 8 months, while unbaked batters should not be stored for more than a week. Smoked meats do not keep well when frozen, but if frozen, they should be used as soon as possible.

NUMEROUS questions are raised by homemakers on home freezing techniques and freezer management. Perhaps your queries are included in the freezing questions and answers, that follow.

Q. Can all fruits and vegetables be frozen satisfactorily or are some preferable to others?

A. Most fruits commonly grown in Canada will freeze satisfactorily. Vegetables which are ordinarily eaten raw, and which should be crisp and firm—such as lettuce, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, radishes and tomatoes—do not freeze satisfactorily. Information as to the varieties that grow and freeze best in your locality, is available from your provincial department of agriculture, or from the experimental farm nearest you.

Q. How do you prepare fruits and vegetables for freezing?

A. For the most part fruits are prepared in the same manner as they would be for table use. Briefly, the steps to follow are: sort, wash, drain, pack dry (or with sugar or syrup), seal and freeze. Vegetables should be blanched or scalded for best results. This process retards enzyme action in vegetables, and, in this way, they



The Consumer Section home economists are continually doing experiments in their test kitchen in Ottawa. Instructions based on their freezing tests are found in the revised issue of "Freezing Foods," which is available now.

[Can. Dep't Agr. photo]

retain their natural color, flavor and texture. A pamphlet "Freezing Foods" is available from the Consumer Section, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The 1958 issue provides complete information concerning the techniques of freezing foods, and could be considered an essential addition to any homemaker's library.

Q. Why should I label and date my packages of frozen food?

A. Packages should be labelled for convenience in selection. Also, you might wish to include on the label the variety and the method of preparation used. The date is important in notifying you when the maximum suggested storage period is up.

Q. What is "freezer burn"?

A. "Freezer burn" is a surface discoloration of frozen foods caused by loss of moisture. Sometimes it is called dehydration. It is objectionable because it is accompanied by changes in the color, flavor and texture, and a loss in weight of the food. Usually it is a sign of poor packaging.

Freezer burn may be recognized by the bleached, chalky, mottled appearance it gives to frozen foods, particularly with meats and fish. Dark red meats, like beef, become light pink and may have light gray spots on affected areas. On poultry, freezer burn causes whitened areas surrounding the holes in the skin from which the feathers were drawn. The color of vegetables fade noticeably. Probably because of their high acid content, fruits show less deterioration from freezer burn than other foods do.

Q. If my freezer goes off accidentally is it safe to refreeze the food that has thawed?

A. It is generally agreed that so long as some ice crystals remain, food can be safely refrozen even though it has partially thawed. If no ice crystals are present, and you are absolutely certain that the temperature of the food has not gone above 45°F., meat, poultry, fish and fruit may be safely refrozen. However, it is best not to refreeze vegetables, shellfish and cooked meat mixtures. If the foods have reached a temperature higher than 45°F., authorities recommend that each package be closely examined for spoilage. If the foods still have a fresh odor, and do not smell sour, they may be cooked thoroughly, and either eaten immediately, or refrozen for short storage without risk.

Q. My home freezer has developed an offensive odor. Is there any way I can get rid of it?

A. If there is an odor in the freezer, try this suggestion when you are defrosting it. Wash the freezer well with a solution of vinegar and water (about ½ cup of vinegar to 8 cups of water), rinse with clear water and dry well.

Q. Can I use a knife to remove ice from my freezer when I am defrosting it?

A. It is not a good idea to use a sharp tool or hot water to remove ice because it might damage the coils or liner. Instead, to hasten defrosting, try using an electric fan to blow warm air into the freezer or set the fan inside the freezer to blow out cold air.

This week's Robin Hood "BAKE-TESTED" recipe



Robin Hood VARIETY SNACK BARS

Here's a delicious variety of little cakes from one basic recipe. Top tray shows six different fillings; we list them below. Bottom tray is loaded with seconds for everybody. Try them soon, with Robin Hood All-Purpose Flour.

½ cup shortening
¾ cup sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla
1 egg

½ teaspoon baking powder
2 tablespoons plus 1 tsp. milk
2 cups sifted Robin Hood All-Purpose Flour
½ teaspoon salt

Choose one or more of the fillings below. Cook and let cool while making dough. Each filling will be enough for all the dough so if you make more than one filling cut the filling recipe down accordingly.

Cream shortening, sugar and vanilla. Add egg and beat well. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk. Shape dough into five cylindrical shapes, 6 inches long. On lightly floured board roll one out lengthwise to 8" x 3" and ¼" thick. Loosen from board. Spread filling, 1-inch wide, down centre of strip. With metal spatula lift sides up to cover filling. Place, seam side down, on greased baking sheet. The strip may be cut in half for easier handling if desired. Repeat with remaining dough. Bake in moderate oven, 350°F. for 20 minutes. (Bars will be light in colour.) Cool on wire rack. Decorate with tinted butter icing, nuts, cocoanut, etc. Cut in 2-inch bars. **Yield: 3 dozen.**

Cook and stir all fillings, except peanut butter and banana, over low heat until thick; about 5 minutes. Cool.

DATE FILLING

3 cups chopped dates
¾ cup brown sugar
1½ cups water
1 teaspoon lemon juice

PEANUT BUTTER & BANANA

1½ cups Peanut Butter
4 Bananas
Spread peanut butter down strip. Overlap slices of banana on peanut butter.

APRICOT FILLING

1½ cups sugar
1 cup water
4 tablespoons flour
3 cups chopped dried apricots

COCOANUT FILLING

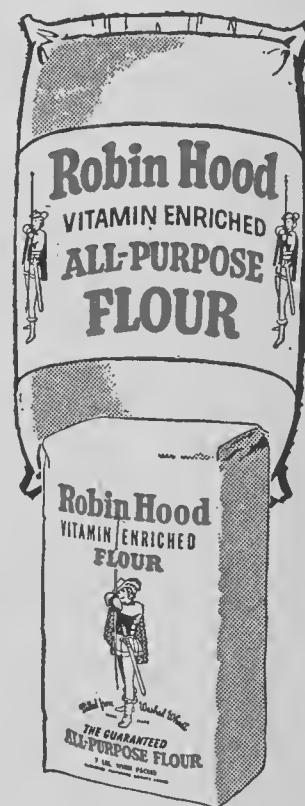
2 cups cocoanut
¾ cup chopped nuts
¾ cup brown sugar
1 tsp. grated orange rind
¾ cup orange juice

MINCEMEAT FILLING

2½ cups canned mincemeat

RAISIN FILLING

3 cups chopped raisins
1 cup sugar
1 cup boiling water
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons butter
¼ teaspoon salt



Robin Hood Flour comes in fine quality cotton bags — 100 lb., 50 lb., and 25 lb. sizes. Paper label sacks off — no ink to wash out. Also in handy 10 lb., 7 lb., 5 lb. and 2 lb. packages.

use "BAKE-TESTED"

Robin Hood Flour

GUARANTEED BEST FOR ALL YOUR BAKING

Now you can enjoy perfect toast and coffee automatically!



GENERAL ELECTRIC

Automatic Coffee Maker

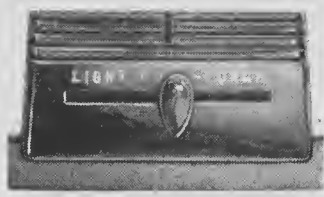
Here's the fool-proof way to make perfect coffee every time. It's all automatic! Set the brew-strength control to the exact coffee strength you prefer. Red signal light tells you when coffee is ready . . . 2 cups in less than 4 minutes . . . 9 cups in about 15 minutes. It stays hot automatically . . . re-heats later without re-percolating. Treat your guests and your family to perfectly brewed coffee every time. Do it automatically—the General Electric way.



Set this brew strength selector to the exact coffee strength you prefer . . . mild, medium, strong, or any variation in between. That's the kind of coffee you'll get every time. Push lever over to the left and you automatically re-heat unused coffee to full flavour freshness without re-percolating.

Automatic Toaster

Here's the most dependable toaster you've ever seen. That's why it makes the most delicious toast you've ever tasted! Set the Colour Control to the exact shade of toast you like best—honey gold to cinnamon brown. Toast pops up high—automatically. Four fast-heating elements give you extra speed too. Finger-Tip Crumb Tray simplifies cleaning. Handsome design in sparkling chrome with heat-resistant base and handles. See it at your nearest appliance store now.



Set this colour control to the exact shade of toast you like best . . . from very light to very dark. You always get the exact shade you order . . . the tenth consecutive slice gets the same degree of toasting as the first because there's no heat build-up. You can toast one slice at a time or two—they're always the same—always perfect.



GENERAL ELECTRIC COFFEE MAKER AND TOASTER

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

The Countrywoman

Are you planning to participate in your agricultural fair this year? Here are some ideas about fairs that may be new

A LIST of "Class C" exhibition dates the other day brought with it the realization that summer fair time is just around the corner. Fairs with their peanuts and popcorn, noisy shows and rides, and agricultural and homemaking exhibits are familiar to rural and urban people alike. There is a place for every homemaker at one of these fairs. Your local agricultural society is a community organization that is worthy of your support and interest, and the fair is the show window of the agricultural society. Through it, the community is given an opportunity to look at itself. Over the years fairs have helped farm people in the community to set standards, measure improvements, and determine progress.

You may be a director on your fair board and, therefore, have a responsibility in its planning. Changes in your fair are all to the good, providing you bear in mind the overall purposes and objectives of your organization. Some interesting ideas appeared in the reports given at the Ontario Agriculture Association Societies' Annual Convention in Toronto.

Demonstrations are becoming a popular and very useful addition to fair programs. With demonstrations you are attracting people to your fair by providing an extra item of interest. You are also fulfilling one of the objectives of an Agricultural Society by encouraging and promoting an advance in standards of agriculture, domestic industry and rural life.

An intriguing title for your demonstrations will attract many people. "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party" at the Campbellford fair in Ontario featured quilting demonstrations by local organizations. Another fair designated their demonstration center by calling it the "Active Corner." Here, continuous demonstrations went on to circulating small audiences. Topics included fiber flowers, copper tooling, water-color painting, ceramics, rug-making and flower arranging.

Interesting displays and parades serve to attract the public. A special section for an antique collection consisting of five articles over 65 years

old, has provided a drawing card. Children's parades of decorated tricycles and doll carriages would certainly give the younger generation a special place at the fair.

Recognition of local club groups by a special competition class is often a good idea. Suggestions in this category included a birthday party for a 6-year-old, and one called "Let's Have a Bazaar."

If you aren't a director for your local agricultural society, you can still participate in your fair by being an exhibitor. Winning prizes depends on the quality of your workmanship, and you will find it useful, as an exhibitor, to know some of the judge's reasons for placing the classes as they do. However, it is only common courtesy to give judges freedom from interruptions while they are working. After the judging is completed, arrangements could be made to have the judges give some comments. One fair has a nice idea. They have an afternoon tea for the judges and exhibitors. Here exhibitors can ask questions in an informal atmosphere and gain ideas for their exhibits next year.

Perhaps some of you are wondering just how a judge decides on winners. There is a general pattern of standards to which a judge tries to adhere. The Canadian Home Economics Association has prepared an outline of score cards that can be used in judging. To give you an idea of some of the points considered here is an outline of the general score for clothing.

General Appearance	25
Material	15
Workmanship	60
Total	100

In judging the general appearance, consideration is given to neatness, design, color and trimming. Is the article clean and well pressed? Is the design suitable to the material and the kind of garment? Is the color pleasing and appropriate? Is the trimming suitable to the garment?

The material selected should be suitable to the article made. For example, a child's dress should usually be made of a washable and durable material. This also includes a check on the harmony of thread and trimmings to the basic material.

Workmanship is, of course, the most important factor. This includes a check for straight and even machine and hand stitching. The seams and hems are examined for evenness and width, and neatness and durability of finish. Consideration is given to the way the buttons are sewn on and the buttonholes are made. The manner in which plackets are finished and the pockets are made also come in for careful attention.

These are just some of the things a judge considers while performing her duties at a fair. If you consider these when you are preparing your exhibits, your part in the fair should be interesting.—G.P.



Shopping for the Farm Bathroom

MANY farm homes, some with privately installed water systems, are being renovated to make room for a city-style bathroom. It is likely that the farm builder will have great scope in layout planning, being able to convert a vacant bedroom into the bathroom, whereas a city dweller usually would have to be content with very little space and devise ingenious built-ins for storage of towels, toilet paper, soaps, cosmetics, and cleaning equipment.

A bathroom's color scheme usually takes its cue from the fixtures, especially now that they are available in almost any hue. According to one department store, the public is buying more colored fixtures than white, even though color is a little more expensive. Some suppliers offer cabinet-washbasin units, but more often a home owner will buy the washbasin and, around it, build his own counter and storage space, perhaps incorporating a vanity table. This washbasin-counter area could be recessed, providing great possibility for interesting use of color. An extra wide mirror placed above the sink, could be separated from it, perhaps surrounded, by splash-resistant and colorful plas-

tic tile. Above the mirror would be the light fixtures, long tubes being popular these days.

The department store recommended, if a tub or shower is being installed, that an upright or horizontal chrome railing be attached to the wall as a safety measure. A skid in the bathtub can be very injurious.

THIS spring some rather spectacular shower curtain and drape sets have appeared. There are vivid stripes, unusual patterns, such as a calorie chart, and solid colors with detachable glisten-eyed daisies. A textile manufacturer who puts out the attractively sprigged bed linen and blankets one sees in magazines now has matching printed towel sets. Other towel companies offer zippered wastebasket and clothes hamper covers, toilet seat covers, and bath mats in the same design as the towels. The metallic trim which is quite effectively featured on some has been treated to withstand normal washing. Those who prefer to make bath curtains, towels and robes from terry cloth yardage will be interested to know that department stores will receive their new terry cloth designs and colors this month.—R.G. V

The Handmade Bath Mat



Black and white, pink and brown, yellow and gray . . . crochet this speckled mat in the two feature colors of your bathroom scheme, and it will repay you with attractiveness and serviceability. The size shown is 24 by 56 inches, excluding fringe. Write for detailed instruction leaflet, enclosing

10 cents. Ask for Country Guide Needlework Design No. C-S-431.

Under this scatter rug, under any handmade mat, it is advisable to place rubber undercushion or mesh netting to prevent the mat from skidding. Inexpensive undercushioning and netting are sold by the yard in furniture stores.

Address orders to The Country Guide Needlework Department, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 12, Man. V

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[Guide photos]

Children Live Here

A place for children, and other interesting ideas are featured in this new farm home, because the Wilsons planned it that way

by GLENORA PEARCE

THE Wilson farm home near Meyronne, Sask., is planned to solve the problem that many families are faced with. The problem is especially acute for mothers with young children. Leaping up and down the cellar stairs to answer the phone, fishing a child out of the sink cupboard, starting the dinner, and at the same time getting your washing done—these activities all going on at once present an old story to a lot of mothers. So is trying to do your sewing or mending in a remote part of the house, only to have a small voice call “Mommie she smokes!” Burned carrots to throw out.

Dorothy and Murray Wilson saw many of these difficulties when they were living in their first home, a converted school house. Their new home was planned with many months of preparation. Following the practice of gleaning ideas from magazines and compiling the favorable ones in an “Our House” scrapbook, they have a farm home that is pretty but practical.

A fresh yellow and white exterior and newly planted flowers and shrubs welcome you as you approach the Wilson home. Inside, the living room sets the atmosphere of spaciousness with its large picture window to the east and an open archway to the kitchen. One corner is the dining area, where a pull-down light over a round table provides a note of interest.

From this living room a short hallway leads to the master bedroom, the bathroom and the stair-

way to the children's bedrooms. Here split-level planning has been used, with the children's rooms over the garage, giving them privacy which they will soon appreciate.

The archway leads to the kitchen which is tastefully decorated in coral and green with accents of black and copper. The kitchen arrangement of cupboards is planned for the utmost in efficiency. There is adequate space for everyday dining, and for a built-in couch for that afternoon nap.

A large window in the west provides a sunny atmosphere for the kitchen and the adjacent utility room. This window also provides a good view of the backyard activities of Donna and Blair, the Wilsons' two children. Under the window is a spot for the children to have fun indoors, and it is also handy to their toy drawers under the kitchen couch. Moreover, it is in plain sight of Mother when she is working either in the utility room or kitchen area.

The utility room entrance gives ready access to the basement and attached garage. Here in the utility room, as well as elsewhere in the house, the planning is family-centered to give free action to the two children, and to give Mrs. Wilson the maximum of free time to enjoy family activities.

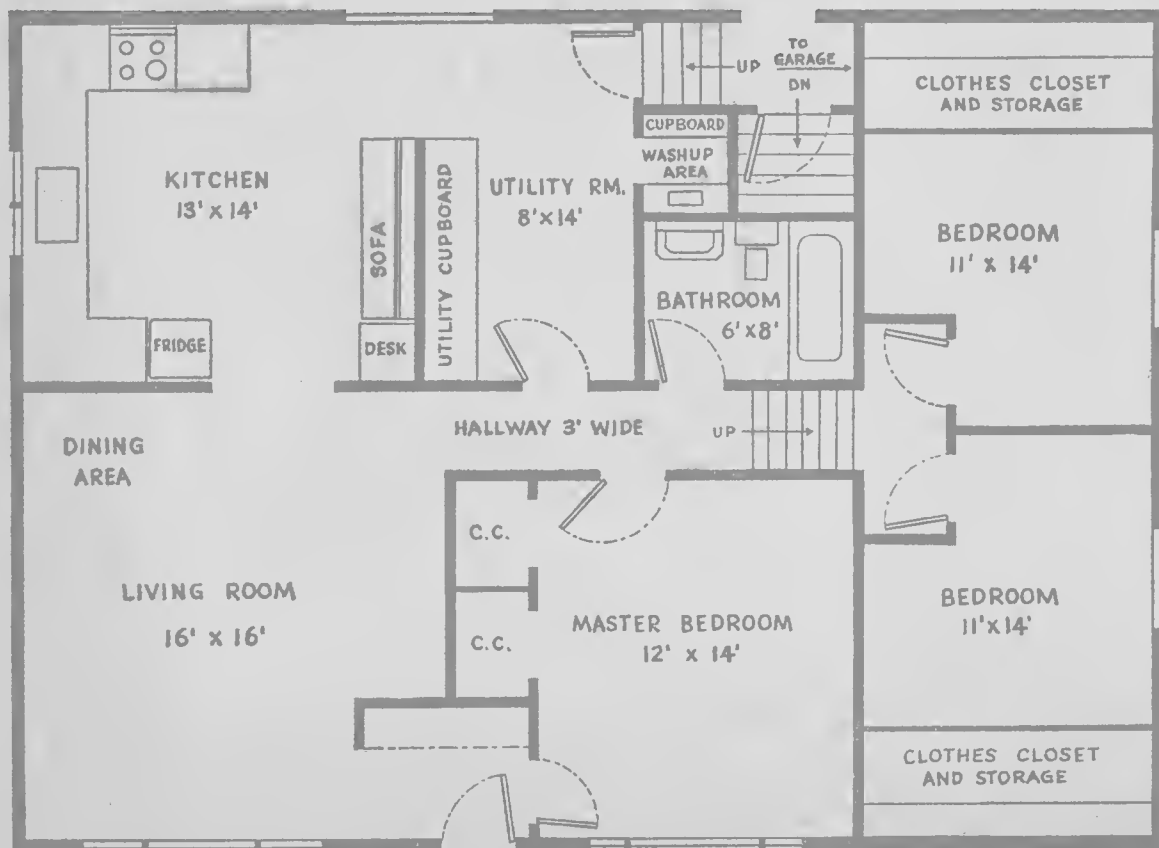
A door at the end of the utility room opens into the hallway that leads to the bedrooms and bathroom. In the corner a laundry hamper is featured. It is skillfully designed as a cupboard door which



A large fern plant situated in front of the picture window provides a pleasing center of attraction.



The large fold-down table gives that extra flat area so often needed when laying out a pattern.



Donna helps with the laundry by setting up her ironing board and doing some of her own ironing.

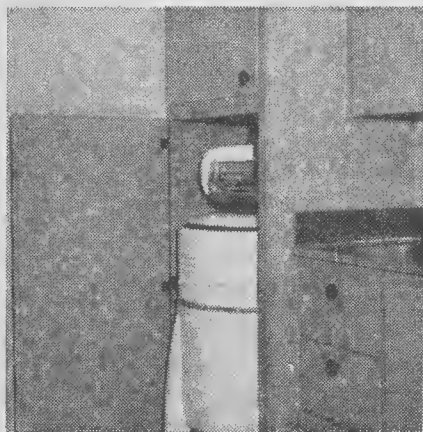


Blair has his fual fling before bedtime in his toy drawer, which is part of the built-in couch situated in the kitchen.

can be opened from either the bathroom or utility room. There is no lugging of dirty laundry here, because it is merely transferred from this double-entry, laundry hamper to the sorting counter directly opposite.

The washing machine is easily rolled out of its cupboard on wash-day, and the supply of water comes from the wash-up sink in the corner near the outside entrance. The wash-tubs and stands are stored in the cupboards under the sorting counter. Cupboards above (out of reach of children's busy hands) store the soaps and other laundry needs.

The ironing board is attached to the inside of another cupboard door and is readily available. The cupboard behind the ironing board stores the iron, pressing accessories and the sewing machine. Also stored in this cupboard is the home movie projector and screen. This is an important part



By cleverly coucealing the washing machine in a cupboard in an upstairs utility room, many steps are saved.

of the Wilson household, providing a record of the children growing up.

Next to this is still another unique cupboard. It is equipped with a hinged door which folds down to serve as a table for the cutting and sewing of patterns. Inside the cupboard itself, the Wilsons have built a punchboard full of hooks for spools of thread, scissors and other sewing accessories. There are also shelves galore for exciting new materials and patterns, as well as for the less interesting piles of mending that are characteristic of a farmer husband and two growing children.

The Wilsons haven't completed their home yet, as they have many ideas of things to come. It's a practical home, giving them time to actively participate in many community activities. It's a home with a pleasant and happy atmosphere which friends love to share with Dorothy and Murray and their children. V

Driving is no vacation!



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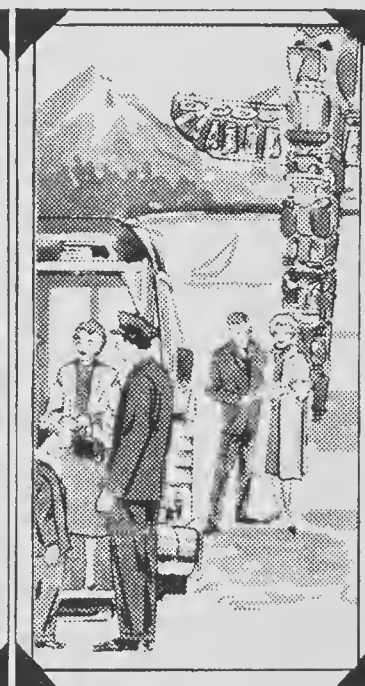
**SIGHT-SEE ALONG
SCENIC ROUTES.**



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Cool Convertibles

(for the 1 to 10 age bracket)



8555

A ribbon-strap sun dress, with frill-edged pockets and bolero. Easy tape-bound trim. Design No. 8555. Sizes 1-6. Price 35 cents.

8554

A striped cotton Princess with demure jacket. Design No. 8554. Sizes 1-6. Size 4 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 35" fabric. Price 50 cents.

8546

Going-away outfit, with cardigan "jackette" . . . especially pretty when novelty print is used as shown. Design No. 8546. Sizes 1-6. Price 35 cents.

8105

A Three-way dress for school or parties: as a little girl shirt-dress, a simple puff-sleeved favorite, or featuring scooped neckline, and unusual ribbon trim. Design No. 8105. Sizes 2-8. Suggested fabrics: Chambray, gingham, cotton broadcloth, cotton prints, dimity, organdy, dotted swiss, taffeta. Price 35 cents.

These Butterick patterns may be ordered at your local dealer's or from The Country Guide Pattern Service, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.

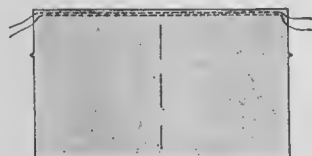
..... Flat Construction

FLAT construction, or sewing done on the flat, enables you to assemble all pieces and construct any detail within the garment before the underarm seams are stitched. It is the "quick-and-easy" way to sew children's clothes.

The flat construction method makes pressing easier, because the hard-to-get-at sections are opened out in front of you.

Fitting is easier too, because the necessary adjustment can be made at the side seams to suit the individual child.

See how easily and quickly this child's dress (Pattern No. 7421) can be sewn together by the flat construction method.



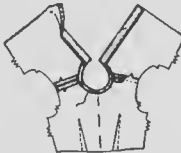
Front or back skirt section

A. Gather the back and front skirt sections.

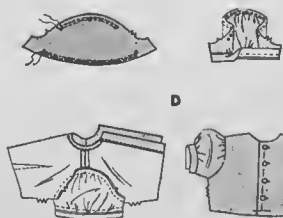
B. Make the darts in the bodice front section.



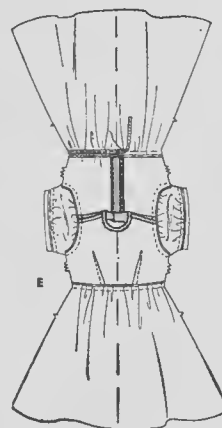
C. Join the shoulder seams and finish the neck edge.



D. Gather the sleeves as shown. Apply binding at the lower edge and set the sleeves into the armholes. Lap back bodice, matching center lines; baste together at lower edge.



E. Attach the bodice to the skirt sections at the waistline. Then cut $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch wide elastic half the length of the waist measurement and pin this elastic along the back waistline seam. Stretching it to fit the waistline as you stitch.



F. Then stitch the underarm seams of the skirt, bodice, sleeves and binding in one operation.

To complete the garment hem the binding on the sleeves and finish the hemline.



No. 7421—Elastic at the waist back helps keep this frock prettily flared. Neckline can be a frill-edged capelet yoke, a contrast collar, or scooped yoke with rick-rack trim. Available in even sizes 2-10. Price 35 cents.



Mix Your Own

WITH the coming of summer temperatures, the call for something cool to drink will be heard from all. The youngsters will beg for a thirst-quencher with their after-school lunch. Dad will call for a cooling drink after a hard day's work, and you will want a refreshing beverage to serve guests who drop in. All will be looking for the same thing—a cool drink to give the much needed pep most of us lack during the summer.

Have you checked your grocer's fruit-juice shelves lately? Here you will continually find new combinations of fruit juice flavors. There is apple-cot, pineapple-grapefruit, orange-pineapple and the old familiar one of apple-lime. Then there are large cans of fruit drinks, including a variety of grape flavors.

Of course the imagination as to mixes doesn't have to end with your grocer, you can have real fun doing your own mixes. Here are a few suggestions that may help when those thirsty family members come calling for a drink.

Chocolate Frosted Deluxe

Serves 4
 1½ c. buttermilk 2 T. sugar
 1½ c. chocolate 2 scoops chocolate milk ice cream

Combine all ingredients. Beat or shake until smooth and frothy. Serve immediately.

Rhubarb Punch

Yield—1¼ quarts syrup
 4 c. rhubarb ½ c. orange juice
 4 c. water 4 T. lemon juice
 1½ c. sugar ½ tsp. salt

Dice the rhubarb. Add the water and cook until soft. Squeeze through cheese-cloth (double thickness). Add the sugar. Stir until dissolved and bring to a boil. Add the orange juice, lemon juice and salt. Chill. Serve with equal amounts of ginger ale, or water. If using water, add extra lemon juice to suit your taste.

Pineapple Mint Punch

Serves 4
 1½ c. cold milk 2 T. sugar
 1½ c. pineapple juice 1 tsp. lemon juice
 1 c. light cream Dash of salt
 6 drops peppermint extract

Combine all ingredients. Shake or beat until foamy. Pour into tall glasses and garnish with sprigs of mint. Serve immediately.

Tropical Special

Serves 8
 2 c. pineapple juice ½ c. evaporated milk
 2 c. orange juice 8 maraschino cherries
 ½ c. juice drained from maraschino cherries 8 orange slices

Combine the juices and add them slowly to the milk. Mix well. Fill the glasses with ice cubes or cracked ice. Pour the juice mixture over the ice. Garnish each drink with a maraschino cherry and an orange slice.

Chocolate Malted Banana Flip

Serves 1
 1 fully ripe banana 1½ T. chocolate flavored malted milk powder
 1 c. chilled milk

Peel the banana and slice it into a bowl. Beat until creamy. Add the malted milk powder and stir in the cup of chilled milk.

Honeykist Cooler

Serves 6-8
 ½ c. honey 6 c. milk
 2 c. orange juice 1 pt. vanilla ice cream
 2 tsp. grated orange rind

Blend honey with orange juice and grated rind. Add the cold milk, stirring to blend. Top with vanilla ice cream and garnish with the grated orange rind.

Strawberry Cooler

Serves 6
 ¾ c. fresh strawberries ¼ c. sugar
 1 qt. milk

Crush the fresh strawberries and add the sugar. If desired, a 10-oz. package of frozen, sweetened strawberries may be used. These should be thawed and sugar would not be necessary. Beat the strawberries with a rotary beater. Add the milk and beat until blended. If desired, garnish the drink with a whole strawberry or with a mint sprig.

Fruit Milk Shake

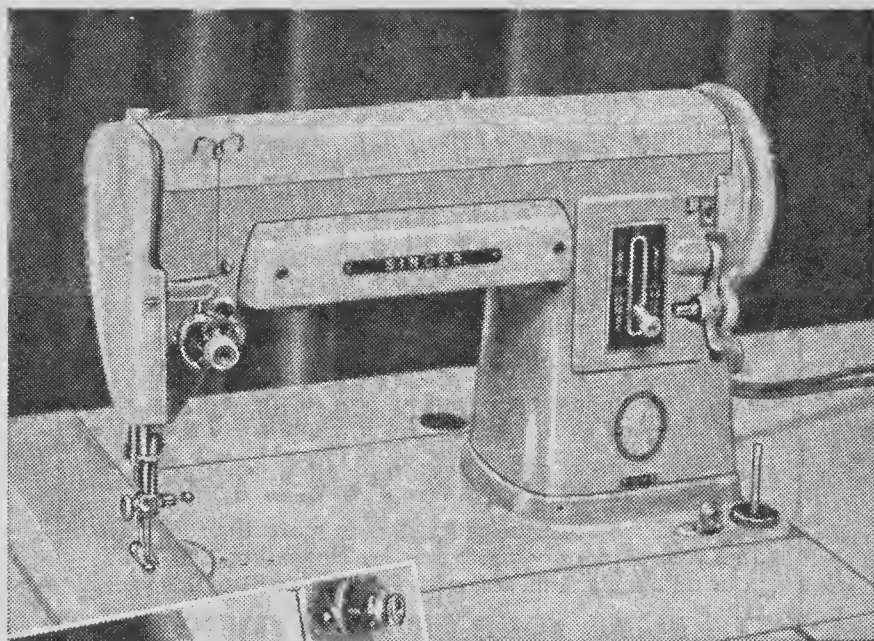
Serves 6
 2¼ c. grape or berry juice 1½ c. evaporated milk
 or 1½ c. water
 2¼ c. juice from stewed fruit

All the ingredients should be cold. Mix the milk and water. Add the fruit juice and stir vigorously. The addition of ¾ tsp. of lemon juice brings out the flavor. If the juice used is very tart, a little sugar should be added.

Orange Float

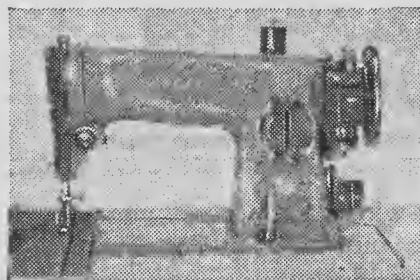
Serves 5
 For a frosted float, pour one quart ice cold chocolate drink into a bowl. Add ½ pint of orange sherbert. Beat until blended. Fill glasses and serve at once. V

DO STRAIGHT AND ZIGZAG STITCHING on this versatile SLANT-NEEDLE SINGER

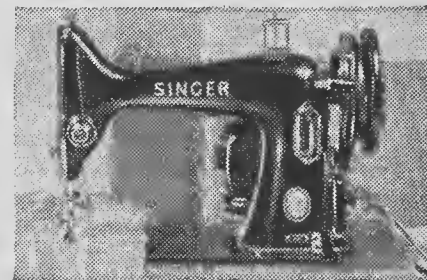


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It's true! You can do all the decorative stitches you want, everything you can do with a machine costing up to \$75.00 more! For straight sewing, the Slant-Needle SINGER* Sewing Machine is the world's finest — with a needle that slants toward you. Work is always in full view. With the Automatic Zigzagger (optional), complete with a set of "drop-in" Stitch Patterns, decorative sewing is easy!



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MAKE YOUR FINAL PAYMENT BEFORE MAY 31

and protect your family against the possibilities of costly hospital bills. Your first payment protects your family until June 30. The remainder of the tax is due May 31. If it is not paid by that date, there will be a break in your protection from July 1 until one month after the date of final payment.

If you reside on a farm, your hospitalization tax is payable at the rural municipal office in which your home is situated. If you reside in a village, your tax is payable to the Village Secretary-Treasurer. If your home is situated in a local improvement district, your tax is payable at the L.I.D. office. If your home is situated in a town, your tax is payable to the Town Clerk, and if your home is situated in a city, your tax is payable at the Hospitalization Tax Collection Office of that city.

**SASKATCHEWAN
HOSPITAL SERVICES PLAN**

Whether you like an article, or whether you don't, you can help us to help you if you write and tell us at The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.

No Douche Protects Like Zonitors—Women Find!

Gynecologist Reports On New, Easy—More Positive Method
Of Feminine Hygiene—Provides Continuous Protection

New York, N. Y. (Special) At last, science has developed a method of feminine hygiene a woman can use with confidence because it gives the germicidal protection of an antiseptic douche; but does it immediately and for a prolonged period—as no douche can. So quick and easy, this new method depends on remarkable vaginal suppositories, called Zonitors.

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"We're All Learning"

*Education comes dear around this home so there's
little waste of opportunities to improve oneself*

WHAT are a parent's duties at exam-time? "We believe we should stay home and help the children study," said Mrs. Fergus MacTaggart. This Bolton, Ont., farm wife pressed her hands together, a gesture that revealed how strongly she felt about the topic. "I told the youngsters when they started high school that they could study and make something of themselves, or quit school and be like me."

She looked out the kitchen window to where her husband worked around the yard. "Neither of us got much schooling," she said, "so we want the children to do well." Her eyes sparkled in a smile. "They're all top students, too. And Fergus and I have learned a lot helping them with their studies, and their projects in 4-H and Junior Farmers."

The MacTaggart children, conversely, must have learned a great deal from their modest parents. Fergus is a leader in a Peel County Swine Club, Mrs. MacTaggart teaches Sunday School, has been a 4-H leader, makes rugs and quilts, sews the family's clothes, and teaches arts and crafts at Bolton night school.

Evelyn, 18 years old, is an accomplished pianist, plans to enter Teachers College next year and is trying to complete 30 4-H projects before she goes; Bill, 17, who has 11 projects, wants to be a veterinarian; Jackie, age 13, is in first year high school.

Mrs. MacTaggart gave a wry smile, "I really have to sit down and work with that fellow. He'd be off playing his electric guitar or out with Fergus if I didn't keep him at his studies."

"We have rules to be observed during school term," she went on. "The children are in bed early from Sunday night to Friday. Junior Farmers' is Tuesday night, and they can go out to that but mustn't be late. In turn, we try not to be out too many evenings, and in exam-time, we never go out."

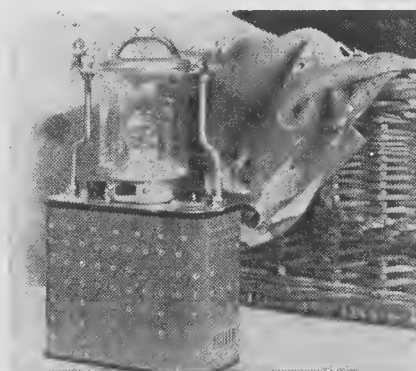
She doesn't think this strictness will hurt or decrease her family's social life; they get lots of good, clean fun through 4-H, Junior Farmer, Junior Institute, and the church Young People's groups.

"I hope . . . I think they'll turn out all right," summed up this conscientious parent, and one couldn't but agree that such an outcome seemed very likely.—R.G. V

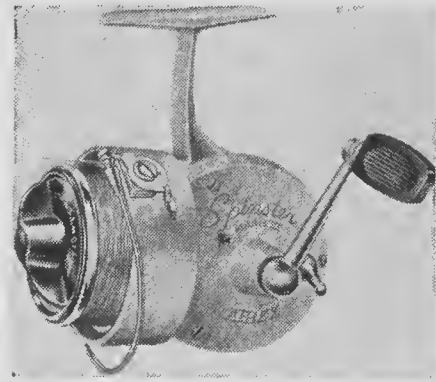
It's New



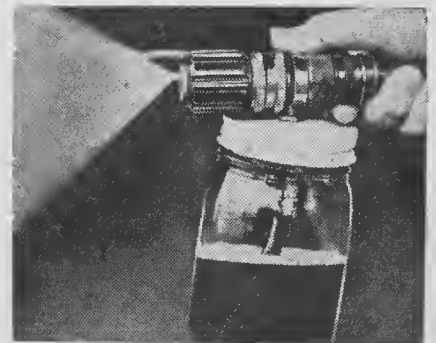
This wall print provides a new idea in home decorating. It is something that can be applied easily. Several designs are available. (The Three Printers Inc.) (H-5) V



A portable utility battery lantern for home use or outdoor living. It is waterproof, weatherproof and completely safe, eliminating inflammable fuels. (Burgess Battery Co.) (H-6) V



A pastel-colored fishing tackle specifically designed and styled for the fashionable female. (The Airex Corporation.) (H-7) V



A "mist-er-mix" top to screw on a mason jar and attach to the garden hose. It can be used to apply disinfectants, weed killers and insecticides. (HydraClene Corp.) (H-8) V

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to It's New, Home and Family, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number at the end of each item, as—(H-24).

The Country Boy and Girl



[Lafoma photo]

One spring day Beverley found crocuses growing in the garden. Her mother told her crocuses came from Persia, where theft of them had been a crime punishable by death. These lovely flowers were introduced to England and thence America by a pilgrim who smuggled a bulb out in his specially hollowed sacred staff.

The Special Bouquet

by DOROTHY S. ANDERSON

"COME walk home with us, new girl!" The two girls smiled a welcome so Mary Ellen swung her braids and joined them. It would be nice to have companions part of the long walk home. They all went to school in a small town.

Beverley, who had long blonde curls, said, "Mother is going to let me have some roses for the school tea tomorrow."

"My mother has pretty flowers this year," said dark-eyed Pat. "I'm sure she'd let me take some too."

The girls turned in at their lovely houses at the edge of town, and Mary Ellen walked on alone, past several fields of clover and grain until, at last, she came to her new home. The farmhouse she had thought looked so nice that morning now seemed drab and colorless, and the only flowers in her yard were dandelions.

Pa stepped from the honey shed. "What's the matter, Mary Ellen? You look sad."

"Nothing," she answered quickly. He would feel badly if he knew she had no flowers to place on the tea tables.

When she had finished the supper dishes, Mary Ellen went out into the yard. There was a droning from the bee hives, and she moved over to look at the square white colonies. She could hear Pa walking up beside her.

"It's happy bees we have here, Mary Ellen. They should bring a fine crop of honey by the end of the season."

"Why do you think so, Pa?" she asked.

"Because this part of the country is full of good crops and flowers. Re-

member all those flowers we saw on our walk yesterday? We should do well here."

Mary Ellen thought of the columbine, and the clover, and the coreopsis they had seen—small flowers mostly, fragile, but beautiful when you looked closely.

"Pa! Do you think Miss Carney at the school would like me to bring in some of those flowers?" Mary Ellen was excited.

"Why, why sure," he said. "Only—wild flowers are prettier where they grow."

Mary Ellen guessed it was a foolish idea after all. She walked slowly back to the house. But what else could she take to the tea? She turned to her father, "Wake me early tomorrow, will you, Pa?"

AFTER breakfast next morning Mary Ellen wandered over the fields, looking for pretty flowers. In her basket was a pitcher of water, and she arranged each freshly cut flower in it carefully so that none would droop from lack of moisture.

She heard a loud buzzing and there, in front of her, with bees flitting about it, was a butterfly bush, a lush orange color against the dull green. Mary Ellen added some of its blooms to those already in her basket. Then she covered the flowers with her kerchief to keep the bees from following.

On the way to school she walked proudly, every once in a while gazing down at the basket. Perhaps, after all, she did have something acceptable for the tea tables.

Beverley and Pat came out with pails of big, bright flowers. Mary Ellen's heart sank. How could she have been so overjoyed, she wondered. Next to theirs, her bouquet looked like weeds.

Everyone was early for school, and they brought many beautiful flowers . . . roses, peonies, jonquils, iris, and some whose name Mary Ellen didn't know. None of the flowers were at all like hers. She held the basket low, so the boys and girls wouldn't notice.

"Why thank you, Beverley, such pretty roses!" Miss Carney took Beverley's flowers and set them among the others.

"Thank you, Pat. What a colorful collection!"

Mary Ellen wanted to run out the classroom door, and away to the fields near her new home. Miss Carney stood up. "Why, Mary Ellen, you're holding your flowers so low we can't see them."

Slowly, Mary Ellen lifted her basket up to the desk. The room was so silent. Then there was a voice, and she shuddered for fear it would end in laughter. But there was no laughter. Some girl had said, "They're not the same old flowers the rest of us brought."

"Tell us about them, Miss Carney," begged a boy as they all crowded around the desk. Everyone was trying to get a better view of the flowers—her flowers! Mary Ellen's heart beat excitedly.

"These are flowers I don't know," said Miss Carney.

THE children were disappointed. Some said they had seen flowers like them, but didn't know their names. Mary Ellen spoke up, no longer embarrassed. "I could tell you a little about them. This is a 'bread and butter.' Hold it beneath your chin and, if you are nice, it reflects the yellow. This is a 'widow's tear.' The tiny scattered blue blossoms are like tears, and the long pointed leaves remind me of a person's arm shaking."

"What's the big, bright orange one?" asked a boy.

"It's a 'butterfly bush,'" said Mary Ellen. "It's as colorful as a butterfly. Some people say it started because an Indian picked up a weed for a paint brush and got bright orange paint all over it."

Just then a bee flew from the butterfly bush, straight up and out of the window. "That's one of my father's bees," Mary Ellen apologized. The children were even more interested, and asked to be taken to see the hives.

When the first bell rang Mary Ellen opened her books and started her lessons with a smile. Pa had been right. They were going to be very happy here.

My Cat

*Tweedie Pye is orange and white,
He sleeps all day and works at night;
He is so sweet that I never say "Scat,"
So he just sits around and gets fat.*

—MAUREEN SPEERS, age 7,
R.R. 1, Battleford, Sask.

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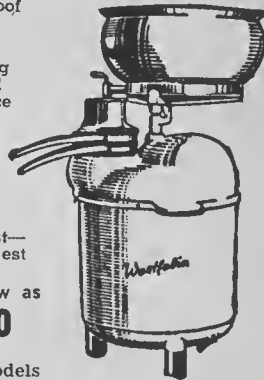
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BABY'S OWN TABLETS

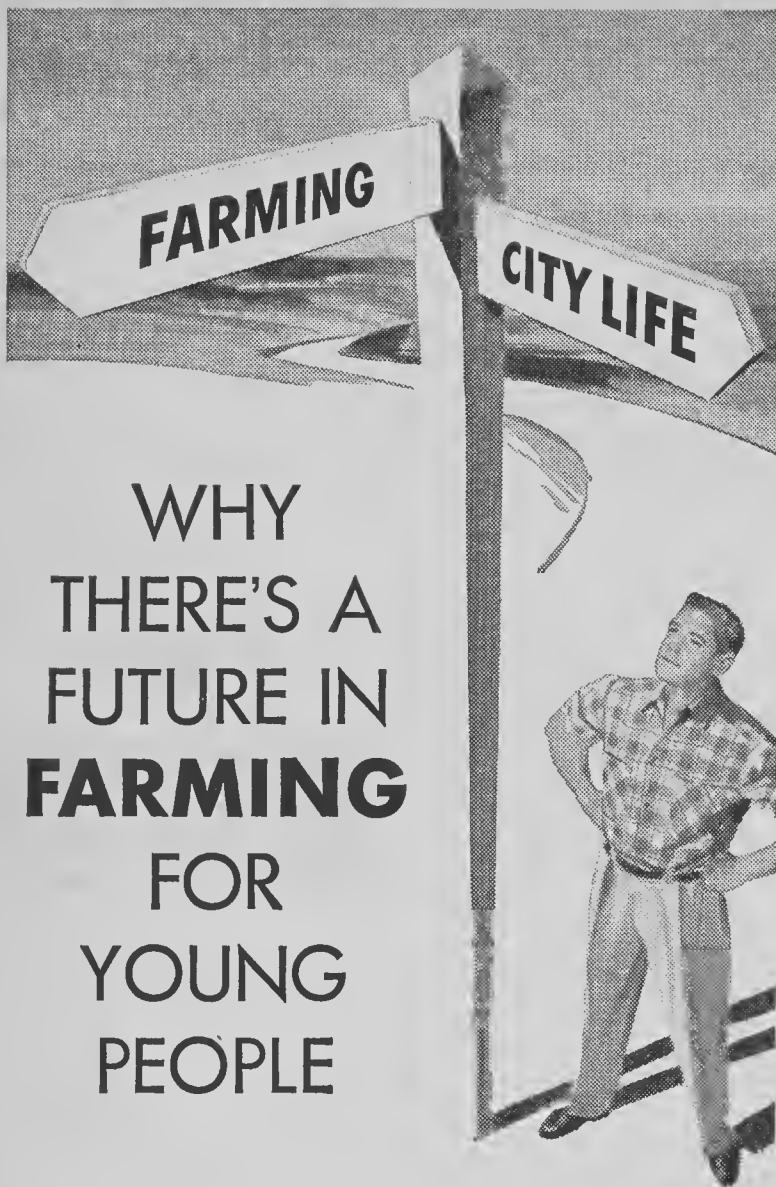
Have all the family read this issue?



Gray Hair

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WHY THERE'S A FUTURE IN FARMING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Farming offers many opportunities for the young in years to come because Canada is growing fast. By 1980 Canada's population is expected to pass the 25 million mark, according to the Gordon Commission Report. Demand for food and fibre will increase by an estimated 20 per cent. To keep pace, the young farmers of Canada will need to be thoroughly acquainted with new developments in agricultural science and farm business management.

That's why it's so important for farm youth to get the best training that agricultural colleges can give them. It's important, too, for them to get to know the manager at their branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. His experience in the financial side of farming, plus the services he can offer, will never cease to be of value. Call on him soon.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

FN-237

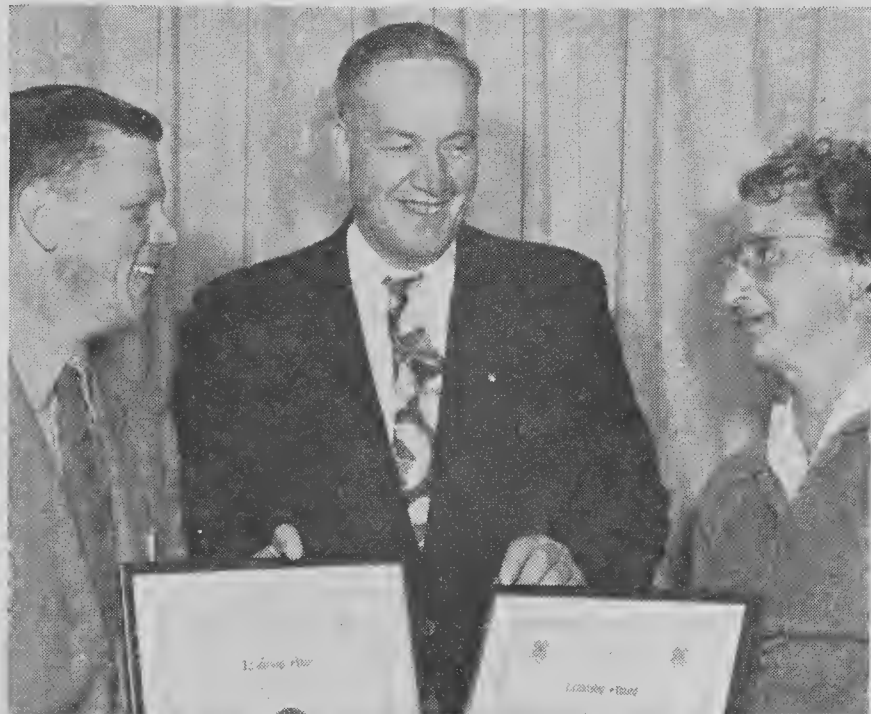
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Young People

On the farm and at home



On behalf of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs, Mr. C. A. Douglas presents Leadership Awards to two 4-H Club leaders at a rally in Yarmouth, N.S.

Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs

New President

At their 26th Conference and Annual Meeting held recently in Winnipeg, C. A. Douglas, director, Extension Services, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, became president of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs.

Mr. Douglas's association with club work began as a member of one of the first swine clubs in the Province of Nova Scotia. This club was organized at Scotsburn, Pictou County, in 1925. The next step in his career in agriculture was the completion of the 2-year course at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. He continued his studies at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and received his degree in 1935. A number of years in the Agricultural Representative Service of Nova Scotia, 3 years as farm manager of Avon Valley Greenhouses, 5 more years with the Department of Agriculture preceded Mr. Douglas's appointment in 1952 as Director of Extension with the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture. ✓

that the membership contains a good portion of young people actually engaged in farming. A Junior Farmer must choose at least one of 40 projects within 6 months of joining, although many, like Rosemary, handle two or more. There are about 22,500 club members in Australia all told, and about 25 in the average group, such as the Armidale Club.

Rosemary was raised on her father's 160-acre dairy farm at Armidale, where they run a herd of pedigree Jerseys and supply fluid milk to about 140 customers a day. Her main project is calf and cow raising, which involves everything from care and feeding of the calf right through to the actual milk production. In addition to this, she handles projects in grasses and clovers, seed collection, and stock judging. She has been in the Junior Farmers almost eight years, and feels

Australian Visitor

NOW visiting 4-H clubs across Canada, and getting a first-hand view of this country's agriculture, is 23-year-old Rosemary Lucas of Armidale, New South Wales, Australia. Leader of the Armidale Junior Farmers' club, Rosemary is here as the winner of the "Star" Junior Farmers' contest sponsored by the Rural Bank. Overseas trips for club winners for the past 6 years have been sponsored by this company.

Australia's Junior Farmers are similar to our 4-H Clubs, although a bit wider in scope. The age group for members is 10-25 years, which means



[Guide photo] Rosemary Lucas arriving in Calgary.

that the movement has been of great benefit to Australian agriculture.

Miss Lucas arrived in Vancouver last month on the liner "Himalaya." Her itinerary is taking her right across Canada, and it has included attendance at the annual meeting of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs in Winnipeg this month. Included also

is a 2-week visit at the home of an International Farm Youth Exchange member in Minnesota. Around the middle of June she will sail from Montreal to visit Great Britain, Western Europe and the Scandinavian countries. While over there she will make a personal pilgrimage to Jersey Island, home of the famous dairy breed that has served her family so well. V

Careers for You

Sewing is Fun

AN interest in teaching started Miss Alice Grant on a career that has led to her present position in Montreal with the educational department of the Canadian Spool Cotton Company.

After early schooling in her home city of Ottawa, Miss Grant went to the University of Toronto and studied for her degree in household science. She then took training in the College of Education at the same institution, and followed this with a course in trade dressmaking at Simpson's in Toronto. All of this made a wonderful background for her teaching of teenagers in Ontario collegiates during the next 3 years.

However, Alice desired more training and attended Columbia University, New York, obtaining a master's degree in home economics. She returned from Columbia to teach at the

It may seem surprising, but sewing is a hobby of Alice Grant's as well as part of her daily work. In her business trips across Canada, she says that she enjoys meeting people and, although it can scarcely be classed as a hobby, she does find it very stimulating. Among her trips this spring was one to the annual meeting of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs, which she attended as the director from the Canadian Spool Cotton Company. With her genuine interest in young people and her constant association with their leaders, Miss Grant is able to contribute many valuable ideas to 4-H Council meetings.

No doubt by now you will see why Alice usually spends her holidays quietly at their cottage in the Gatineau Hills near Ottawa. V

It's Time for Introductions

DOES the thought of having to introduce two strangers to each other give you the heebie jeebies? If this is one of your worries in becoming "real smooth," a few easy rules and a practice session with your mirror should bring you out on top.

A younger person is always introduced to the older or more distinguished, but a gentleman is always presented to a lady. The exception to this rule is for royal personages, certain government officials and dignitaries of the church.

"Sally, this is Bill Smith . . . Sally Johnson," or "Sally Johnson, Bill Smith."

Clinch it in your mind by remembering that a girl's name is always mentioned first, and when introducing two gentlemen, the name of the older or more distinguished is mentioned first. After the repeating of names, your job isn't finished until you start the conversational ball rolling by mentioning something of interest to both parties.

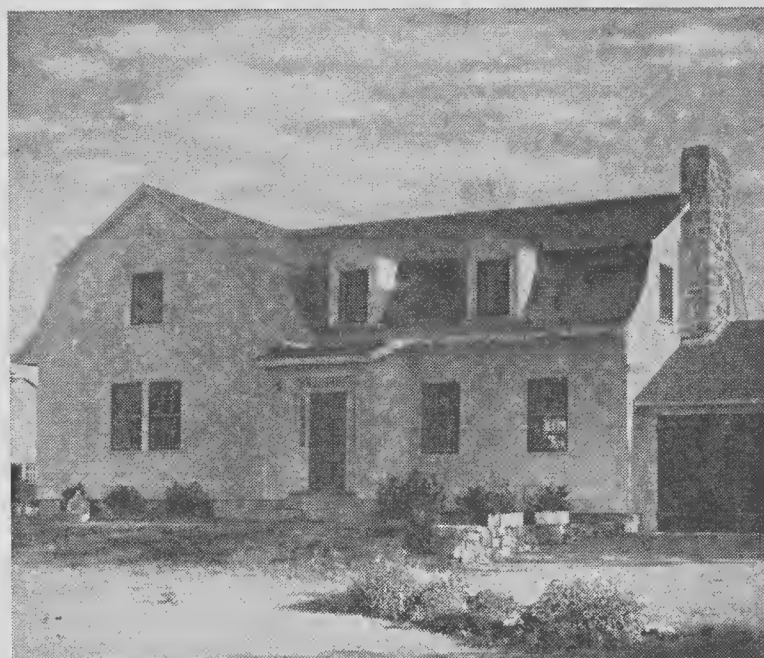
"Sally, you were at a 4-H Club Camp last summer, weren't you? Bill attended a Scout Camp in Ontario, so you should have some camping experiences to talk about."

Always show respect to your parents by presenting your friends to them. "Mother and Dad, this is Bill Smith." When you bring a friend home for the first time, introduce him or her to your family. Neglecting to do so makes it awkward for both your family and your guests.

As a host or hostess at a party, you should introduce all the guests. However, if at a party you find yourself with someone you don't know, it's perfectly all right to introduce yourself without waiting for the hostess to do it.

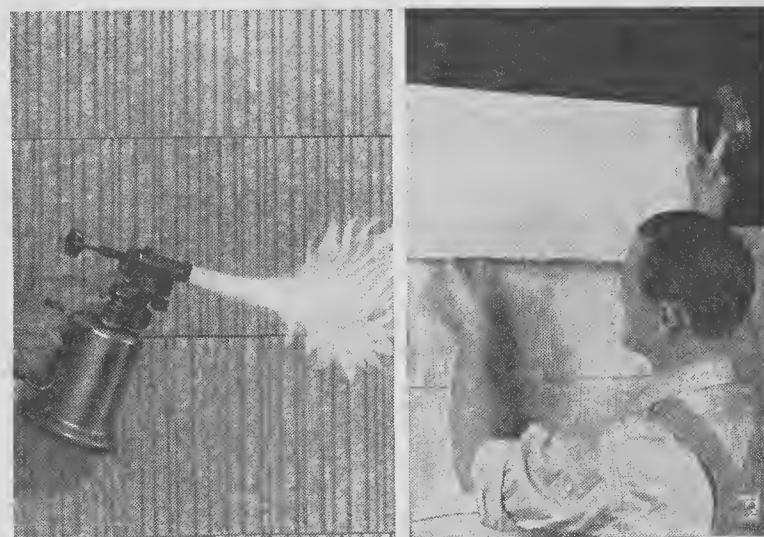
When you do have to introduce a friend to several people, don't run and

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These J-M asbestos shingles come in two handsome styles — Cedargrain or the new Striated — in a choice of 8 attractive colors. They are permanently colorful, never need painting; have all the charm of wood and the permanence of stone.



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JOHNS-MANVILLE



Alice Grant

University of Toronto. In 1948, she accepted her present position.

Miss Grant says that the aim of the educational department where she is employed is to help women and girls to use Canadian Spool Cotton products satisfactorily. Since her company manufactures sewing and handicraft threads, this really means helping women do such things as sew, embroider or crochet, and to enjoy it.

At present this is being done by supplying teaching aids to those already engaged in teaching, sewing and handicrafts. The aids consist of leaflets and wall charts which explain correct needlework techniques, and which suggest articles that are suitable for girls to make in their sewing classes in schools or 4-H clubs.

The responsibilities of Miss Grant are threefold: She is to find out the best way to assist teachers and 4-H leaders in teaching sewing and needlework to their students; she plans and produces the teaching aids; and, she is responsible for their distribution.

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TORONTO MONTREAL

OTTAWA WINNIPEG

Use the WEATHER FORECAST
on page 6 to help you farm
more profitably.

MOTHER! An Unhappy Child is a "SICK" Child

Yes, mother when a child is cross, upset and feverish, doesn't want to play... won't eat... you can be sure something is wrong. For children are naturally happy, carefree and full of the fun of living.

So when these little upsets come, wise mothers have for years depended on CASTORIA to set things right again. CASTORIA is good for your child, and it does nothing but good. It gently but surely cleans the child's bowels of accumulated poisonous wastes without griping or shock. Soon your little one is happy again.

Children Cry For
CASTORIA
TRADE MARK REG.



"... because mother keeps my shirts and things whiter with Mrs. Stewart's Bluing than with anything else—that's why!"



After soaps and detergents have done their job, then Mrs. Stewart's Bluing gets rid of the last bit of dingy gray or yellow. Only real bluing makes clothes truly white!



hide your head ostrich-fashion. Instead, take a deep breath if you need to gain poise, and say—

"Hello everybody, I'd like you to know Sally Johnson." Then mention everybody's name in turn around the room.

Now on the other side of the fence, what do you say, when you are introduced? "How do you do?" is the accepted phrase. "Pleased to meetcha" and "Howdy" are left to characters and certainly doesn't help their social smoothness.

This business of knowing your manners pays off in popularity; because socially you're terrific, when you have the poise and self-confidence that comes with knowing how to do the right thing at the right time. V

Singing Words

by H. HOWEY

UNDER the above title, Wilson MacDonald, Canada's leading lyric poet, has given us a beautiful poem which will help to immortalize several of our lovely place names. It is a fascinating exercise to study a map from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, and to meditate on the meaning and often the beauty, music, and romance of the names given to our rivers, lakes, towns and villages.

Many French and English names were transplanted to our shores by pioneers, and these are full of historic interest. Descriptive names have also been given in so many instances. For example, in a book, *Dr. Luke of the Labrador*, written in 1904, there are picturesque terms for our rugged east coast, such as, Isle of Good Promise, Heart's Delight, God's Warning, Trader's Cove, North Tickle, and the Reef of the Thirty Black Devils.

The Indians have left us a rich heritage in their musical words, even though we are not always sure of their meaning. No wonder Duncan Campbell Scott wrote:

*Gone are the dusky folk
That once were cunning with the
thong and snare
And mighty with the paddle and the
bow;*

*But all the land is murmurous with
the call
Of their wild names that haunt the
lovely glens
Where lonely water falls, or where the
street
Sounds all day with the tramp of
myriad feet.*

Here are a few lovely, historic Indian words and their given meaning:

MANITOULIN—home of the Great Spirit.

MANITOWANING—cave or den of the Great Spirit.

MANITONNA—garden of the Great Spirit.

MAGNETAWAN—dark flowing waters.

MADAWASKA—the hidden river.

MINNEHAHA—laughing waters.

MINDEMOYA—the old woman.

MISSANABIE—the picture in the water.

MINNACOGNASHENE—meeting place of blueberries or porcupine.

PENETAGUISHINE—place of white rolling sands.

KEEWATIN—land of west winds.

BOBCAYGEON—place of many waters.

SASKATCHEWAN—rapid flowing waters.

NIAGARA—thundering waters.

TIMAGAMI—deep waters.

KAWARTHA—chain of beautiful waters.

CHILLIWACK—valley of many waters.

WETASKIWIN—hills of peace.

WINONA—beautiful gardens.

CHIPPAWA—voice of the wind.

Now let us read Mr. Wilson MacDonald's fine Canadian poem, *Singing Words*, quoted with his permission:

*London is an eloquent word—
A word for the mouth of a king.
There are words that speak with
thundering voice,
And there are words that sing.*

*Temiscaming has a singing sound
Like pine-songs, sweet and low.
Paris and Rome are iron words:
They speak but they do not flow.*

*Boston is cold as Arctic ice;
Moscow's abrupt, yet strong.
But when you have said, "Timagami,"
You feel you have sung a song.*

*Let us sing in a song together:
Mattawa, Napanee,
Manitowaning, Ottawa,
Nipissing, Ville Marie.*

*Missanabie, Manitoulin
(Whisper them soft and low),
Espinola, Michipicoten,
Iroquois, Orono.*

*Munich is rich and Cairo sounds
Soft as a floating swan;
But they are words, and these are
songs—
Orillia, Magnetawan.*

*Moosonee is a lovely rune:
It flows like a wild-bird's wing.
O there are words that stand like rocks,
And there are words that sing.*

Metallic Thread Is Durable

IF you recently received a gift of a bath towel, tablecloth, or other household linens decorated with metallic thread, fear not for the perishability of such a trim. This thread has been treated to stand the same washing, bleaching, and ironing that the surrounding fabric can take.

The metallic yarns are made by putting aluminum foil between two layers of mylar polyester film, a very strong man-made film. The result is a bright silver. If yellow-orange coloring is added to the adhesive which holds the layers together, a brilliant gold effect is obtained. Depending on the coloring in the adhesive, a wide variety of metallic colors is possible. The special yarn can also be bonded to leather or vinyls for such things as shoes and bags.

Metallic thread can stand a high ironing temperature, but pressing and ironing heat should be determined by other yarns in the fabric. For instance, if it trims a rayon tablecloth, the temperature of the iron must be set for rayon. V



Nature offers lasting gifts, and there is no more devoted receiver than Charles MacDonald.

"The Concrete Man"

by D. I. SCOTNEY

WHEREVER there's a tourist dollar-conscious town council or Chamber of Commerce, there's a search for new ways or a "gimmick" to lure in more trade. In the case of Centreville, N.S., all it should need to do would be to emphasize its very unique landmark, the concrete home and yard ornaments of citizen Charles MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald, or "The Concrete Man" as he is sometimes called by children, rejected conventional building materials when he planned his house, and one has to admit that this independence gave to Centreville a most interesting structure.

The walls, ceiling, floors, roof, and even the ornaments in the 6-room home are of mainly Nova Scotia concrete. Around the concrete fireplace in the living room there is a concrete settee. To the further side of the room is a solid concrete stairway leading to the upstairs where can be seen a bathroom with sturdy concrete tub.

Mr. MacDonald, now in his eighties, delights in working with concrete and can cite many reasons for using it instead of the standard wood. First, there is more beauty in concrete; his house is warm in winter and cool in summer; there is no need for yearly repairs; and there's no need for fire insurance for this is a building that can't burn down.

Persons travelling through the village, and sometimes its residents, stop to gaze at the concrete deer which seem to graze so peacefully on the

MacDonald lawn. They marvel at the life-size moose which stands near the road, and even dogs that stray into the grounds are wary of it. The moose weighs a ton-and-a-half and had to be rolled into place.

Surprisingly, this man who works so well with large objects is also an accomplished landscape painter. Products of his brush, mainly detailed scenes of rural Nova Scotia, decorate the walls of each room in his novel home.



Near the roadway, a concrete moose.



The calmly grazing deer are made of concrete, as is the house behind them.

In the kitchen, or the barn
Myers
Full Faucet Force
is a full time helper



A push-button laundry that saves hours every week requires full faucet force. With a Myers Submersible you get all the pressure you need whenever you need it.



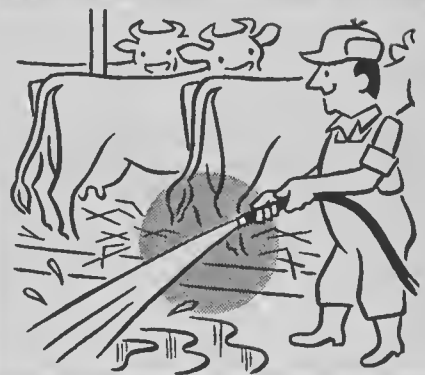
Submersible Pumps for 4" and 6" wells 1/2 to 15 horsepower

Daily cleaning chores go faster and the results are better when Myers full faucet force is always handy in the barn.



"HN" Ejecto Pump 1/2 to 2 horsepower

Dairy herds produce more milk and beef cattle gain faster without extra feed when drinking water is always handy. See your Myers dealer soon about full faucet force.



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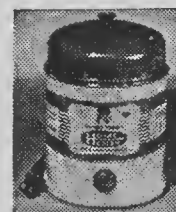
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Dept. CG9, 525 Main St., Winnipeg 2



What Farm Organizations Are Doing

Continued from page 18

"2. This spread has increased by 6 per cent since 1949.

"3. Wages received by labor have increased steadily, not only in total, but in actual worth.

"4. Our general economy, except for recent unemployment in some trades, is at a reasonably high level.

"5. Agriculture on a world-wide basis, and particularly in Canada, is experiencing lower prices in face of higher costs.

"This simply means that the Alberta method of having the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners set milk prices has kept the spread between the price the consumer pays for milk and the price received by the producer as low

as, or lower than, in any other Canadian city of comparable size.

"The disturbing feature in the livestock marketing picture is the determined effort to by-pass public markets and to deal directly with individual producers.

"There appears to be a growing tendency on the part of processors, who are the buyers of livestock, to establish as many individual sources of supply as possible, rather than to allow this stock to find its way to the central or terminal markets.

"There is a further duplication of expense in the handling of livestock from farm to processor, in that practically every point in Alberta from which a reasonably good movement of livestock originates, there are as many as 3 or 4 drovers in addition to the co-operative shipping association, whereas actually only one shipper is necessary.

"... we feel that many advertising programs of the day are carried to extremes and must, in our opinion, constitute an unwarranted charge against the commodities concerned.

"There is another aspect in relation to advertising. We are informed that the consumer demands the extra services presently associated with modern shopping. It would be interesting to know how much this demand is based on desire and need, and how much it has come about as a result of promotional work.

"We are confident that our member organizations will welcome any advice that the Commission may see fit to include in its recommendations which will, in turn, assist in more effective and efficient marketing practices."

Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation

"Within the subject matter of your inquiry are some of the most vexatious questions before our farmers in recent years.

"Farmers have been forced to accept a lower price for the food items which they produce, but consumers have not reaped the benefit. Consequently, both farmers and consumers are dissatisfied—one group because prices received by them are down—the other group because prices paid by them are up.

"In 1949 bread was selling at 10¢ per 1-lb. loaf and the 1949 wheat crop ... returned to the farmer \$1.64 per bushel or 2.74¢ per lb. The present price of bread in Winnipeg is 17¢ per 1-lb. loaf, and, on the same basis, the return to the farmer on the last completed crop was \$1.358 per bushel or 2.264¢ per lb. Bread has increased 7¢ per lb. or 70 per cent, while wheat is down almost ½¢ per lb. or 17 per cent.

"It is clear (from data presented) that the main change has been in the margin (wheat and bread) between the factory price and the retail price, although there has also been some increase in the margin at the earlier stages of handling.

"Retail food prices have risen and are rising without any share of the extra cost finding its way to the farmer. If something could be done to control distributing margins it would be possible to raise farm prices materially with little or no effect on retail costs.

"The farm price is such a small part of the total in many products that a substantial increase in the return to farmers would have but little reaction at retail. In the case of wheat and bread ... to double the farm price would only add 2.5¢ per lb. to the cost of bread which sells at 17¢ or more per lb. An increase of 100 per cent to the farmer is only 15 per cent at retail.

"If any commodity or group of commodities is yielding a margin substantially in excess of cost, then one very effective control is the introduc-

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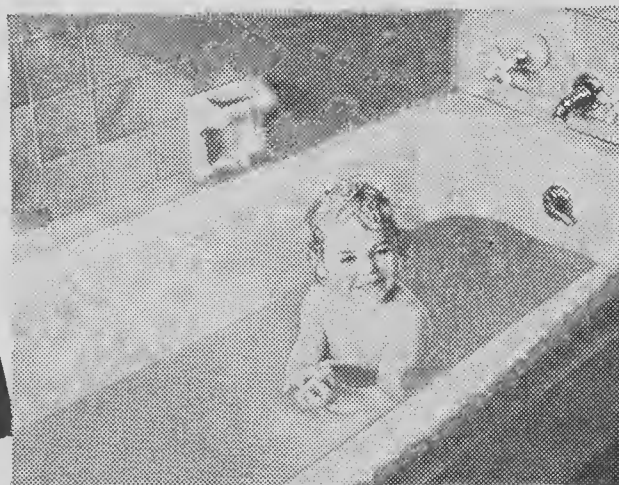
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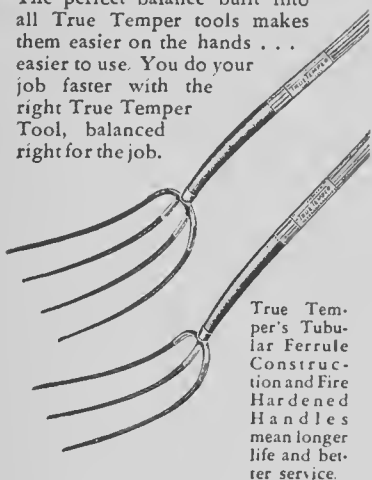
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F-3

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The perfect balance built into all True Temper tools makes them easier on the hands . . . easier to use. You do your job faster with the right True Temper Tool, balanced right for the job.



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Stop wasting money on an inefficient old pump. Modernize with a dependable new, fully-automatic Jacuzzi. Self-priming. Self-adjusting to changing water levels. Automatic cut-off to save on power when well gets pumped down. No moving parts below ground to cause trouble — even on wells to 400 feet!

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Please send free bulletins on Jacuzzi jet water systems and name of nearest dealer.

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Address

tion of co-operative marketing (voluntary).

"It is suggested that your Commission . . . recommend that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics should from time to time prepare and present comparisons of this type, tracing the same product through the various stages of processing and distribution, and recording the amount which the price or the value is increased at each stage."

Manitoba Farmers' Union

"We would specifically request that this Commission make . . . recommendations to the Government of Canada to provide detailed statistical information similar to that available through the U.S. Department of Agriculture."

"Price increases in food commodities are all too frequently interpreted as higher prices to the consumer, and the consumer has little opportunity to buy on the basis of the grade at which the producer is paid. There is generally one price at the counter and in many cases the consumer does not know the difference between choice or commercial cuts of meats."

"In reviewing the points of reference for your Commission, we find there is no consideration given to an inquiry into the costs and prices of those commodities and services which the farmers must buy. We are of the opinion that this aspect should be given full consideration in order to allow for a fair evaluation of the relationship between production and marketing margins."

Saskatchewan Farmers' Union

The SFU charged that the poor bargaining power of the primary producer has made it possible for middlemen to absorb increased costs in the windfall of falling farm prices, while at the same time maintaining retail food prices at a relatively stable level.

The presentation took issue with present-day marketing methods for livestock and eggs, charging that widely fluctuating market prices had an adverse effect on the levels of farm income, and were not reflected in the ultimate price paid by the consumer.

Recommendations included the establishment of producer and national marketing boards, establishment of a board of livestock commissioners to regulate the buying and grading of livestock on the market place, broader research in the field of marketing, and an investigation by the commission to determine to what extent marketing abuses reported in the Stevens Royal Commission on Price Spreads of 1934 have been removed from present-day practice.

Range Supplements

IODIZED salt and a phosphorus supplement should be provided free choice for cattle on the range. Although the iodine needs of an animal are greatest during reproduction, a certain amount is required at all times to keep the thyroid gland functioning normally. Phosphorus plays a vital role in the growth of both bones and tissues, and also has an indirect effect on animal growth because of its relation to appetite.

EASILY INSTALLED... MEANS MORE WORK DONE IN GREATER COMFORT AND SAFETY!

"CARTER" FARM TRACTOR CABS feature modern automotive type design with heavy steel side panels and reinforced steel turret top. Hinged windows provide maximum ventilation and dust control.



John Deere 80 and 820—Price \$270



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\$1.00
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Take a look at the **WHAT'S NEW** column, page 48. There is likely a new product you could use.

MULTI-PURPOSE
Broad Jet & Cattle Sprayer
All around Hi-pressure Sprayer for cattle, other livestock, orchards, buildings, fence rows, roadside, irrigation ditches. Three-way nozzle lets you spray up to 56-ft. for field and crop work.
Handles Liquid Fertilizer Perfectly
Designed to fit any make or model of tractor.
3 WAY QUICK CHANGE NOZZLE
UP TO 350 lbs. PRESSURE
4 to 15 Gallons per minute
New revolutionary wear-resistant "nylon-roller" Pump — stands up under heat, wear, impact of hi-pressure. Neoprene spray hose with leak-proof connections — a quality product priced far less. Write for Booklet showing complete line of Tractor and Engine Sprayers, all at new low prices.
THE AUTOMATIC EQUIP. MFG. CO. LTD.
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Clip Cows Regularly With

Sunbeam STEWART CLIPMASTER

NEW, More Powerful Motor... 25% greater speed



CLIPS
Cows, Horses, Mules, Dogs, faster, better

Nationally known Dairy and Health Authorities say: Clipping prevents dirt accumulation—the chief source of sediment. Clipped cows are easier to keep clean, produce more desirable milk with low bacteria count, less sediment. Overall clipping helps control lice infestation. For best results use Clipmaster. Preferred for its size, ease of handling, lasting durability.

Handy Grooming Brush attachment for Clipmaster does a more thorough job of cleaning dairy cattle. Write for information on Sunbeam Stewart clipping equipment.

Grooming Head Fits



Your Clipmaster

SUNBEAM CORPORATION (CANADA) LTD.
TORONTO 18

How well do you know ONTARIO?

Check your knowledge against this photo



However well you know Ontario, you'll enjoy getting to know it better. Have fun vacationing at one of its modern resort areas, visiting its many special interest spots . . . like Toronto's Casa Loma shown above. Mail coupon for illustrated information on what to see and where.

KNOW ONTARIO BETTER

ONTARIO TRAVEL,
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TORONTO, ONTARIO

Send **FREE Literature and Road Map.**

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Ontario Department of Travel & Publicity
Hon. Bryan L. Cathcart, Minister

How Big is a Barn?

It all depends on what you need. Advertisers in The Country Guide are people who specialize in whatever is needed for the farm and home, and they're people you can depend upon. Why not write and ask them for details, if they have something that interests you. Tell them that The Country Guide suggested it, if you like.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

ONTARIO'S
MARKETING BOARDS

The Farm Products Marketing Board of Ontario has announced that a vote on the continuance of the Ontario Fresh Peach Marketing Plan will be held on May 30. A vote which had been scheduled for January was postponed by a Supreme Court of Canada injunction brought by the Fresh Peach Growers' Protective Committee.

Legality of the present vote has been established by an amendment to the Farm Products Marketing Act, made at the last session of the Legislature. A list of nearly 2,900 eligible voters has been prepared.

No date has yet been set for a vote on the hog scheme in the province, but officials of the Hog Producers' Marketing Board and representatives of the meat packing industry were meeting in April, under government sponsorship, in an attempt to devise a method of selling hogs which would be mutually acceptable. Some meat packers have objected to the present system under which they make their bids to the selling agency, but which they claim does not offer a fair method for allocation of hogs. V

FOOD
STOCKPILE SUGGESTED

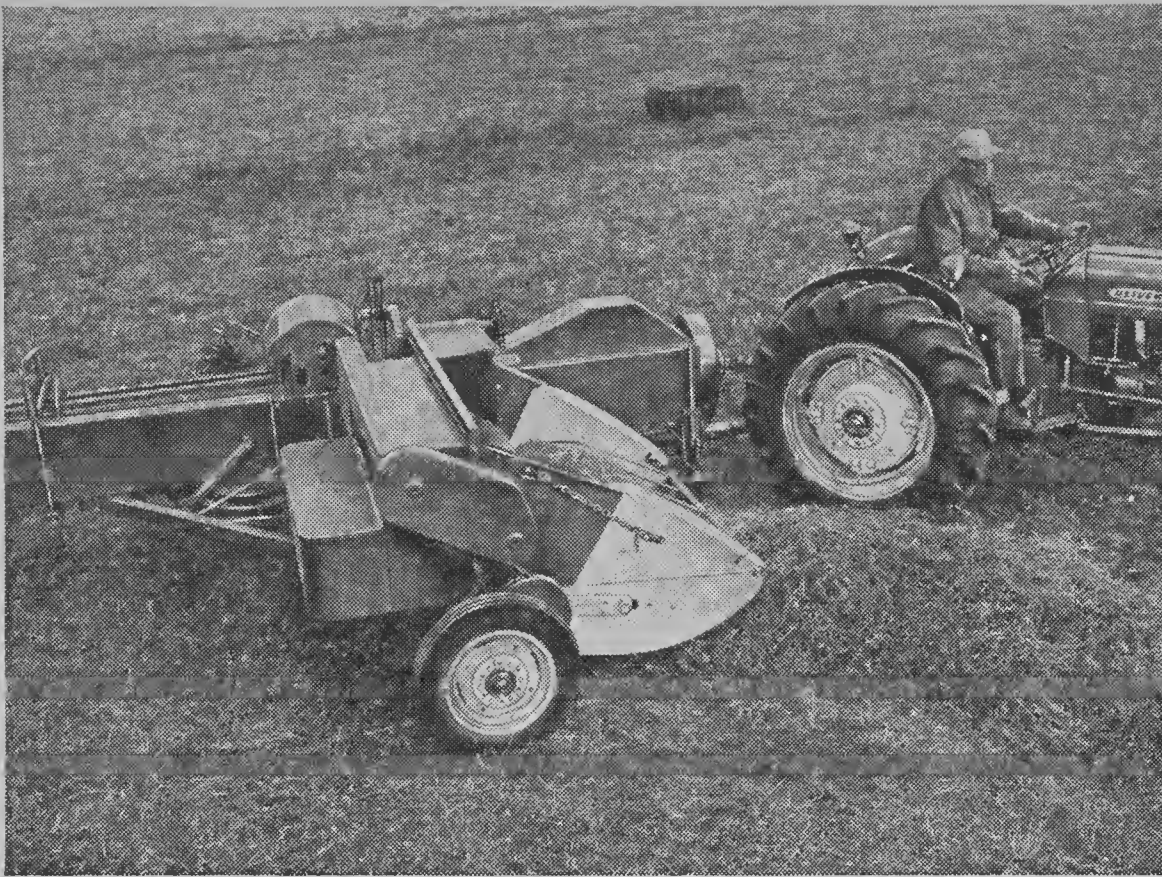
Canadian Defense Minister Pearkes suggested that a stockpile of food supplies be established in Europe to counter the threat of Russian submarines in the event of war. The proposal was made at a mid-April meeting of NATO defense ministers. Mr. Pearkes announced that Canada would be pleased to help stockpile wheat or flour and other commodities in Europe, if the financial aspects and a system of storage and distribution could be worked out for such an undertaking by the NATO permanent council. He said part of the stockpile could be a Canadian contribution to mutual aid and that other countries, such as the United States, might be willing to make similar contributions. V

ALBERTA FEEDERS' DAY

The Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta, will hold its annual Feeders' Day, Saturday, June 7, 1958, commencing at 10 a.m. at the University's Livestock Farm. The day-long program will feature talks on wide range of livestock experiments being conducted by the Department's staff. Farmers are urged to attend and participate in the discussions. V

PUBLICITY PAYS OFF

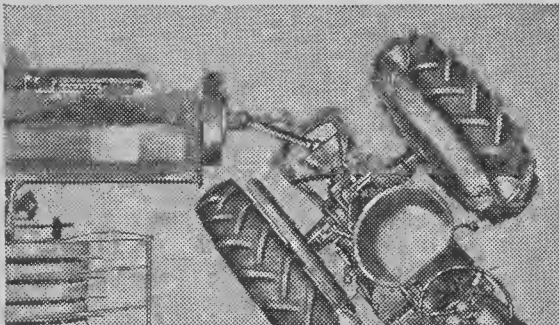
A substantial advertising allocation is building a good overseas market for Australian growers, according to a survey conducted by the Australian Apple and Pear Board. The survey states that the growers of apples and pears, and the producers of all commodities which Australia exports to the United Kingdom, are benefiting by the publicity program which is being conducted by the Overseas Trade Publicity Committee and the London Publicity Committee, through funds provided by the Commonwealth Government, the industries concerned in Australia, and the traders in the U.K. For the expenditure of some £400,000 per year, excellent results are being achieved. V



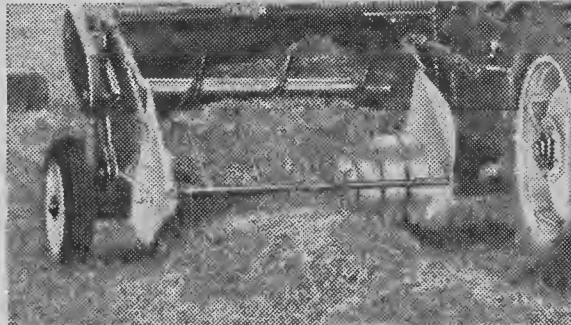
Available in two models, 60-T and 60-W, PTO or engine power.

FIRST LOOK AT THE ALL-NEW OLIVER BALERS

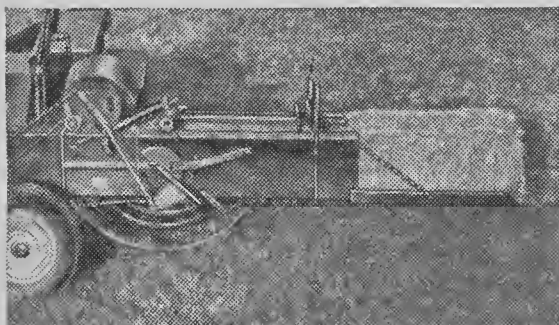
Twine-tie or wire-tie...both bring you all these advancements:



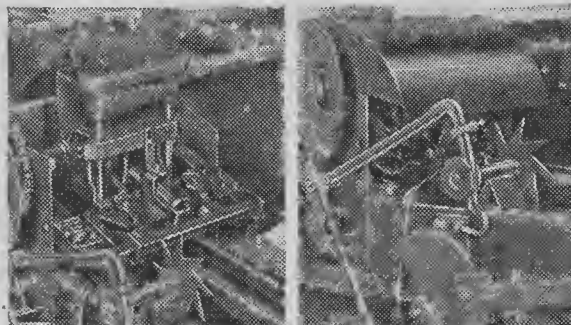
MORE BALES—Secret is Oliver's new "pivot-balanced" PTO—extremely short coupling, two universal joints instead of three. Result: You can turn as tight as you please without losing power—all your time is *baling* time!



GREATER FEED VALUE! Newly designed pickup strippers feature very narrow tine slots to block escaping leaves...boost nutritive value. New design also permits easy baling long, coarse, or stemmy crops: Johnson grass and chopped cornstalks.



EVEN-SLICE BALES...CLEAN CUT-OFF! Your Oliver turns out bales of even density throughout—slices for easy feeding. Replaceable knife blade cuts bale ends clean and sharp, leaves no annoying "tails." Bale length adjustable in seconds—12" to 50".



INTERCHANGEABLE TYING UNITS. Wire-tie and twine-tie units mount in same position—are quickly interchangeable. Wire-tier tucks knot into bale... prevents snags and clippings. Twine-tier parts have special "lubrite" finish for long, smooth service.

Good News About Costs!

Both of these new Olivers—the 60-T twine-tie and the 60-W wire-tie—carry a small price tag. Further, each boasts a score of new features to hold down your operating costs. Automatic plunger stop. Flywheel slip-clutch. Sheer pins at all stress points. Popular overrunning clutch available. But get the whole exciting story from your Oliver Dealer. Be ready for the new season with the newest of balers—the *all-new Oliver!*

The Oliver Corporation
6th Avenue and Halifax Street, Regina, Saskatchewan

BRANCHES: Regina—Calgary—Edmonton—Saskatoon—Winnipeg

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OLIVER

"FINEST IN FARM MACHINERY"

Mushrooming with Grandma

by STELLA JOHNSTON



Look what you and your Magic can create!

CHOCOLATE FUDGE CAKE

3 ounces (3 squares) unsweetened chocolate

$\frac{1}{3}$ cup water

$\frac{1}{3}$ cup granulated sugar

7 tablespoons shortening

$1\frac{2}{3}$ cups once-sifted pastry flour or $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour

2 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon baking soda

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

$1\frac{1}{4}$ cups fine granulated sugar

$\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk

1 teaspoon vanilla

2 unbeaten eggs

Note: Have all ingredients at room temperature.

Put chocolate, water and $\frac{1}{3}$ cup sugar in top of double boiler. Cook, over boiling water, stirring often, until blended; cool. Measure shortening into blending bowl; sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, baking soda, salt and $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups

sugar together twice, then sift over shortening. Stir in milk until blended, then beat 300 strokes or 2 minutes by hand or with electric mixer at medium speed. Add vanilla, eggs and chocolate mixture; beat another 300 strokes or 2 minutes. Turn into greased 8-inch square cake pan, lined in the bottom with greased waxed paper. Bake in a rather slow oven, 325° , about 1 hour. Let cake stand in pan 10 minutes, then turn out on cake cooler and remove waxed paper. Frost cold cake.

Golden Frosting

Combine in top of double boiler, 1 un-beaten egg white, 1 cup lightly-packed brown sugar (preferably the old-fashioned dark type) and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water. Place over boiling water and beat with a hand rotary beater or electric mixer until frosting stands in peaks. Remove from heat and beat in 1 teaspoon vanilla; continue to beat until frosting stands in peaks again. Swirl over top and sides of cold cake and smother the sides with broken pecans or other nuts.

It's so easy to make a real Magic Chocolate Fudge Cake, velvety-rich and extremely tender. A lot of luscious eating, too!

Another fine product of STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED.



You can depend on Magic

TONIGHT we had mushrooms for supper. As I spooned the small, round, uniformly sized white globes from their tin can into a frying pan sizzling with melted butter, I was reminded of the fairy ring mushrooms of my childhood days, when Gordon and I used to go "mushrooming" with Grandma.

I can see Grandma yet as she stood in our doorway, like a miniature etching highlighted by the bright spring sunshine. She was a very dainty, frail little old lady, not much taller than Gordon and me, dressed always in a black dress, covered by a shiny black apron. Her grey hair was drawn back smoothly into a little bun. Her blue eyes, which were often sad, for she had known more than her share of troubles, were twinkling now as she said, "I'm going mushrooming down by the creamery. I'm sure the fairies were dancing there last night. It's a sure sign when the sun comes out warm and bright after a spell of wet weather like we've been having."

Of course Gordon and I immediately clamored to go mushrooming too. Mother was apparently not sorry to have us off her hands for the morning, because she hurried to supply us with a grape basket.

Grandma found the first mushroom which she placed tenderly in the basket. Before long, Gordon and I each spied one too—large, round, creamy umbrellas, faced with delicate, fleshy-pink, fluted skin. Grandma looked ours over carefully before we put them into the basket.

"You can't be too careful with mushrooms," she told us. "Some kinds are deadly poison."

FORTUNATELY, though, of the approximately 38,000 known members of the mushroom family, a large number are edible. Buttons of wild growing mushrooms must never be picked for eating, for the plant is then too young to show positively to what class it belongs. It is wise to reject all mushrooms that have a cup or a swelling at the base, for they might belong to the death cup family. That is why Grandma insisted that we get the whole plant so that she could always take a look at the base, and if there was the slightest suspicion of the fatal cup, that mushroom was promptly discarded.

Mushrooms with pale or whittish gills, those with a milky juice, or those that show the least sign of decay or insect life should never be eaten.

In less than an hour we had combed the creamery area thoroughly and had been rewarded with half a basket of mushrooms. Then, with Gordon and I ahead carrying the basket between us, and Grandma behind gathering up the dry sticks in her apron, we proceeded homeward.

It would be lunch with Grandma today—a lunch of fried bacon and mushrooms, hot buttered toast and creamy rice pudding. Mushrooming with Grandma was fun. V



Farmer Wise Says:

“Always choose a
weed destroyer made to ‘cure’
your specific weed problem.”

WEEDONE

First — and Still the Leading Name — in Weed Killers



**A Weedone Herbicide Proved Right
for Every Problem**

● **WEEDONE CONCENTRATE**

Ester formulation containing 64 oz. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon. The ideal formulation for treating tough, persistent annual and perennial weeds. Can be used at lower rates. Emulsifies in hard or soft water. Can be used even if rain threatens.

● **WEEDAR 80**

Amine salts formulation 80 oz. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon. Completely soluble in water. Will not clog nozzles. Will not injure adjoining crops except in case of drift.

● **WEEDAR MCP CONCENTRATE**

Amine formulation of 64 oz. 2-Methyl-4-Chlorphenoxy acetic per gallon. Recommended as a highly selective weed killer in wheat, barley, rye, corn, oats, peas, flax and small grains. Recognized as the safest selective herbicide.

● **WEEDONE LV4**

A powerful Butoxy Ethanol Ester, very low volatile, slower action, 64 oz. 2,4-D acid equivalent, deep weed plant penetration and less danger to nearby susceptible plants.

● **ACP GRASS KILLER (TCA 94 %)**

Used to control grasses in second crops, such as sugar beets and established alfalfa, peas and flax. Valuable in controlling annual and perennial grasses in non-crop land such as dykes, ditches, fence lines, etc.

● **WEEDAZOL (a 3-Amino Triazole Weed Killer)**

This is the newest member of the world-famous Weedone family. A non-sterilant, it gets down to the root system of those hard-to-kill perennials, such as quack grass, Canada thistle, Russian knapweed, toad flax, leafy spurge, poison ivy and poison oak. Also effective in controlling Bermuda grass. Descriptive pamphlet on request.

Important! “Selective” is the modern-day word in efficient, resultful weed control. Gone is the day of the general, all-purpose weed killer. The Weedone family of weed destroyers, pioneered and produced by the American Chemical Paint Company, originators of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, represents the widest, most diversified and selective chemical weed killers in the world today. This means that in choosing a Weedone product, you get an approved-in-use formulation.

Specifically designed to combat your special weed problem—efficiently, safely and economically.

Moreover, for Canadian users, Weedone products are specially formulated in Windsor—every gallon is specifically designed to meet Canadian weed problems and Canadian conditions.

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